INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 254 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Britain Frames Charges Against Soviet

Note To Neutrality Committee Members

ACCUSED OF SUPPLY OF ARMS TO MADRID

Franco Calls Halt To Rebel Advance On Capital

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Three charges against the Soviets and one against Italy of infraction of non-intervention are contained in a British Note circulated to members of the Non-Intervention Committee late last night. The contents of which have just been revealed.

'Planes, Tanks And Bombs

The first charge is that the steamer, "Stahibolshevik", is alleged to have landed at Carthagena on October 18, eighteen planes in parts, fifteen tanks, over 300 cases of bombs and other ammunition.

Guns, Mortars And Rifles

Secondly the Spanish steamer, "Campeche," is alleged to have landed at Carthagena about a fortnight ago a number of guns, trench mortars, rifles and other ammunition all of Soviet origin.

Military Lorries

Thirdly the alleged Soviet steamer, "Chuschchev," landed at Alicante on October 19. Eighty-five military lorries of Soviet origin equipped with tyres of Russian manufacture.

Charge Against Italy

The charge against Italy is that three Italian planes are alleged to have landed at Palma on October 1, while an Italian ship is alleged to have unloaded cases of armaments and munitions there about this date.—Reuter.

SOVIET DECISION BRINGS HOPE

Madrid Hope For Easy Arms Imports

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MADRID, Oct. 24.

The greatest satisfaction is felt in political circles at the Soviet's decision and it is hoped that the ability to buy arms from Russia will rapidly change the situation. No attempt is now made to disguise the gravity of the City's plight but the appointment of General Pozas as Supreme Chief of Government Forces has brought another ray of hope to the inhabitants as it is recalled that General Pozas was instrumental in saving the Capital in the early days of the revolt. The Government Militia is now properly organised from a military point of view and it is expected that the handicap caused through lack of war material will shortly be overcome.

FRANCO CALLS HALT TO ADVANCE

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Gen. Franco has called halt to the insurgent advance on Madrid in order to give the troops rest, according to messages from Spain. But aerial activity will be continued and insurgent 'planes are bombing Government positions with the object of shaking the defenders' morale and destroying Government entrenchments. Insurgents claim to have broken Government's second line of defence at Mostoles, twelve miles from Madrid.—Reuter.

Rebels Cut Ry. Between Madrid And Aranjuez

ILLESCA, Oct. 25.

Madrid lost her last remaining link with the Mediterranean, when an insurgent column cut the railway between the Capital and the important junction of Aranjuez.—Reuter.

British Ban On Leader Of Spanish Workers

LONDON, Oct. 24.

On arrival at Croydon Airport, Sir J. G. Gookin, the leader of Spanish Workers' Party was refused permission by the Immigration Authorities to remain in England.

Sr. Gookin, who was announced to address a meeting in London organised by the Catalan Defence Committee, was sent back to Paris by the next plane.

—Reuter.

Belgian Fascists Hold Gigantic Rally

Louis De Grelle, Leader, Arrested For Defying Ban

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.

The police arrested Louis De Grelle, leader of the Rexists—otherwise Fascists—this morning, on the occasion of the march-past of the Veterans before King Leopold. The Rexists, recently emboldened by a large influx of membership, planned a gigantic rally, in a private park, on the outskirts of Brussels.

They persisted in their intentions notwithstanding a Government ban on the meeting. Friction occurred in this morning's march-past, in connection with which the authorities had taken the most elaborate policing precautions. Young Rexists waved emblems, while the ex-Servicemen abandoned their traditional silent salute, and cheered and shouted: "Vive le Rio".

The country is anxiously watching the test of strength between the Government and the Fascists. M. Degrelle asserted that he intends to gain his end by constitutional means. The Premier retorted that Belgium would never tolerate a Government out of the streets.—Reuter's Special.

NO SIGNS OF COMPROMISE

Arabs Pursue Boycott Campaign Against Jewish Shops

JERUSALEM, Oct. 24.

The Arabs are pressing on with the anti-Jewish boycott and are collecting subscriptions from the wealthy to hire men to picket Jewish shops. Arabs and Jews shew no signs of compromise. Arabs are seeking advice and support from the co-religionists in Iraq, Syria and Egypt.

A lightening 24 hour strike has been declared in the Arab town of Beisan, it is believed, owing to indignation at reports that troops are moving against the insurgent leader, Fawzi Kawukidi, who is reported to be in the neighbouring hills.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF HOPEI ASSASSINATED

Serious Loss To Chinese Republic

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

General Yang-yun-Tai, Governor of Hopei and a keen supporter of General Chiang-kai-Shek, was assassinated by a Chinese at Hankow, this afternoon. The assassin was arrested. A spokesman at the Chinese Embassy in London described general Yang as a prominent and able man. His death will be much regretted, as it is a serious loss to the Chinese Republic.—Reuter.

'EMDEN' STARTS ON WORLD CRUISE

German Ship To Be In Bombay Harbour For 9 Days

BERLIN, Oct. 24.

The German cruiser, Emden has started a world cruise. After visiting Varna and Istanbul it will be proceeding to Ceylon, Singapore, Siam, Shanghai, Dutch Indies and Bombay where she will remain from March 3 to March 12.—Reuter.

No Release Of Political Hostages

MADRID, Oct. 25.

The British Government's appeal to both sides to release political hostages who, naturally, are exposed to reprisals has brought a disappointing reply from the Foreign Minister, who, in a note, says that the liberation of political prisoners in the present circumstances would amount to helping the insurgents.—Reuter's Special.

Paris-Saigon Air Race

PARIS, Oct. 25.

The three competitors in the Paris to Saigon air race roared into the dawn sky at Le Bourget. A few minutes past 6 a.m. all were lost to view, but an hour later, Challe and Brill returned for engine adjustment. They left again at 8-33 a.m.—Reuter.

FLIGHT GIVEN UP.

LYONS, October 25.

The aeroplane of Challe and Brill landed here at 16-25. They got as far as Turin, but decided not to continue owing to lubrication trouble.—Reuter.

Another Charge Against Air Ministry

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Another statement by an Engine Manufacturing Company Chief alleging "official ignorance" on the part of the Air Ministry, has been made in heels of the Nuffield statement.

Mr. T. G. John, Chairman of Alvis Company, states that he had no quarrel with the Air Ministry which told him in the beginning of the year when his Company started Aero-engine manufacture, that he would not receive Government orders.

But when Government's shadow scheme was announced, he told the Director of Aircraft Production that he was unable to understand why new factories should be built at public expense when the Alvis Modern Factory had been ignored officially.

He communicated to Lord Weir with whom he had a cordial interview, but to his amazement Lord Weir was ignorant of the existence of the Alvis Factory.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRISIS AVERTED

Radical Socialist Party Support To Popular Front Govt.

BIARRITZ, October 24.

The Radical Socialist Congress has given unanimous support to the members of Party ...ng office in the Blum Popular Front. Thus it is unlikely that France will be faced with any political crisis until after the budget has been dealt with.—Reuter.

SHAHIDGUNJ AGITATION

Conference In Lahore To Consider It

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The All-India Shahidgunj conference is to be held in Lahore on 13th, 14th and 15th November. Maulana Hasrat Mohani of Cawnpore has been elected President, and Maulana Zafaralikhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee. The purpose of the Conference is to consult All-India Muslim opinion whether to revive or drop finally the Shahidgunj agitation.—A. P.

Elections In Punjab

Congress-Nationalist Co-operation Decided On

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Co-operation between the Congress and Nationalist parties in the Punjab Legislative elections has been practically settled as a result of the two days' talks between Pandit Malaviya, Mahashe Krishen, the nationalist leader, and Gopichand Bhargava of the Parliamentary Board. A final announcement will be made to-morrow, after a scrutiny of the list of candidates to be put up jointly.

AWAITING BENARES DECISION.

Pandit Malaviya waited keenly the whole day for news of the Benares decision with regard to the Congress attitude to the Communal Award. He finally decided to leave to-morrow, instead of to-night.—A. P.

Pt. Malaviya's Parleys With Leaders

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Pandit Malaviya continued his talks with Congress and Nationalist leaders, regarding election cooperation between the two in the Punjab. He is leaving for Dehra Dun, to-night.—A. P.

Malaviya Against Setting Up Party Candidates For Elections

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Pandit Malaviya who arrived this morning presided at the D. A. V. College Golden Jubilee celebrations, but was unable owing to indisposition, to be present at the Scout Rally in the afternoon. His departure from here is uncertain, but meanwhile Dr. Gopichand Bhargava (Congress) and Mr. Mahashe Krishan, President, Punjab Nationalist Party, were separately closetted with him for several hours in connection, it is reported, with the proposal that the Nationalist Party should not put up their own candidates in the elections, but should support the best candidates in consonance with their own principles. It is anticipated that with Pandit Malaviya's approval to this the Congress position will be strengthened.—A.P.

BENGAL CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

BENARES, Oct. 25.

After about four hours' deliberations, the Parliamentary Committee adjourned at 12 noon for lunch to resume at one p.m.

It is understood in the morning they discussed about Bengal nominees for election, but as the list was not complete it was decided that, the Bengal Parliamentary Board should draw up a full list at an early date. As the All-India Parliamentary Committee is not likely to meet before November 15, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was delegated with powers to approve the list finally.—United Press.

"HITLERIAN TROOPS AT FRONTIER"

BRUSSELS, October 25.

The day has passed off, quietly hitherto, except for a shot fired outside the Socialist headquarters, which wounded a boy in the leg. M. Vandervelde, the Minister of Health and leader of the Belgian Labour Party, in a speech to the Belgian Labour Congress referred to the King's speech and said that nothing was ever clearer than the need for reinforcing the Belgian army, since the Hitlerian troops were at the frontier.

"Everyone is convinced that we must be armed against Fascism from outside". He declared that Belgium's foreign policy had not been changed, but neutrality was impossible for a State that had adhered to the League of Nations. With regard to the Rexists, M. Vandervelde declared that the workers would not tolerate that Government should work under Fascist pressure.—Reuter's Special.

More Informal Discussions

BENARES, Oct. 25.

Further informal discussion is going on among members of the Parliamentary Committee and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan participated. It is understood no decision has been arrived at before they adjourned for the meeting of the Parliamentary Committee which is expected to conclude its business before 12 noon.—United Press.

Deadlock At Benares

Bengal's Unyielding Attitude

President To Hold Further Parleys: Draft Prepared For Approval

BENARES, October 25.

It is understood that so far no agreed formula has been evolved regarding the interpretation of the Election Manifesto in reference to the clause relating to the Communal Award.

FINDING WAY OUT OF IMPASSE

Further discussions were held by the members of the Parliamentary Committee with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress President, this afternoon, when the possibilities of finding a way out of the impasse were explored. It is understood that the Bengal Congressmen conceded that the Communal Award was part of the New Constitution and the fight against the same automatically involved the fight against the Award; but the kind of agitation proposed by them was at any rate not the kind contemplated by the framers of the Congress Election Manifesto.

A DEADLOCK

It is understood that Sjt. Sarat Bose took a very determined stand on this point during the course of discussions and hence a deadlock has been created. Pandit Nehru will be holding further talks with the leaders with a view to find a formula that would satisfy the Bengal Congressmen.—

A PROLONGED SESSION

(LATER).—The meeting of the Parliamentary Committee has been prolonged beyond all expectation. At the time of wiring (6-30 p.m.) the meeting is still continuing and no indication is available as to when it will conclude.—United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S DRAFT

BENARES, October 25. waharlal Nehru has prepared a Regarding the attitude of thedraft and discussions continued Bengal Congress Committee ontill twelve noon. Discussions will the Communal Award Pundit Ja-be continued after lunch.—A.P.

JAWAHAR KEEN ON SETTLEMENT

Leaders Discuss Bengal Agitation Against Award

BENARES, Oct. 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Sarat Bose, Dr. B. C. Roy, and other leaders are holding in the morning informal discussions with regard to the Bengal Congress Committee's attitude in respect of the Communal Award agitation.

Pandit Jawaharlal appears very keen to settle the matter.

The All India Congress Parliamentary Board has fixed the latter fortnight in November instead of the former, for collection of funds for carrying on Congress election campaign.

The Board will meet at nine a.m. after the leaders have held informal discussions.—A. P.

Congress Candidates

BENARES, Oct. 24.

The All India Congress Parliamentary Board after four hours' discussion 'in camera' adjourned till 9 a.m. to-morrow. It is understood that the whole of the sitting was devoted to consideration of nominations received from the provinces and the final list of Congress candidates will probably be issued at the conclusion of to-morrow's meeting.

It is stated that the attitude of the Bengal Congress concerning the Communal Award agitation did not come for discussion at to-night's meeting.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Kidwai, members of the Board, have also arrived.

Gandhiji arrived at Benares at midnight.—A. P.

NO MEETING OF WORKING COMMITTEE OR A. I. C. C.?

BENARES, October 25.

The "United Press" authoritatively learns that there will be no meeting of the Congress Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee at Patna on November 24, as was provisionally arranged.

At present there seems to be no necessity for a meeting of the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C., until prior to the open session of the Congress at Faizpur. If, however, it is found necessary later on, a meeting may be convened.—United Press.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

Collection Of Funds To Be Made From Nov. 16 To 30

BENARES, October 25.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Central Parliamentary Board, have changed the dates for collection of funds for the provincial elections and have, in that connection, issued the following statement to the press:—

"The Central Parliamentary Board has pointed out that owing to the Depavali festival taking place on November 15, it will be desirable to fix the second fortnight in November for collections to be made for the Congress election funds instead of the first fortnight, as previously announced.

"We feel the desirability for this change and therefore fix November 16 to 30 for this purpose. We trust that all Congress Committees will make arrangements for collections accordingly."

—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted at once five really capable and influential gentlemen to hold position as Organizers, candidates must possess past experience in salesmanship and organization, salary according to qualifications. Apply Mr. G. S. Vij, 10, Gujrat Hindu Lodge, Poona. (7171).

Wanted—An energetic Congress-minded typist knowing good Marathi short-hand and typing for the Reception Committee Office at Faizpur, for two months. Apply with minimum salary and testimonials to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Faizpur, E. Khandesh. (4207).

Wanted an experienced Manager for our Poona branch. Pay Rs. 100-10-250, Cash deposit Rs. 3,000. Post permanent. Apply V. Kesava Rao, B.A., General Assistant, the Provincial Bank of India Ltd., 17, Main Street, Poona. (4205).

Wanted a Professor of Sanskrit for the M.T.B. College, Surat, to join duty from the middle of November, 1936. The appointment will be temporary up to the end of March, 1937. Applications with testimonials stating qualifications, age, experience and minimum salary should reach the Principal before the 7th November. (4203).

Wanted Cashier for commercial firm. Cash security Rs. 500 essential. Apply immediately stating salary to Box No. 7169, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted well experienced and well trained men for a circle. Only competent and all round men need apply immediately. Stating age and qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7140, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately one clerk to collect money from shops, and three clerks to attend to cash counters. Salary Rs. Fifty. Deposit Rs. Three Hundred cash. Apply Box No. 7155, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted (1) A capable retired Government Judicial Officer for the post of District and Sessions Judge, (2) One experienced M.B. B.S., and one L.C.P.S., for State Medical Service. Apply stating terms and qualifications before 1st November 1936 to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (4109).

Wanted Lady House Surgeon for the Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Hospital for women and children, Surat. Pay Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. The applicant should apply to the undersigned before the 30th October, 1936, at the latest with testimonials, stating qualifications, etc.: S. Matthew, Medical Officer, S. M. V. Hospital, Surat. (4136).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Ground floor of Irani Building to let as Shop. Rent Rs. 45, opp. Municipal Pork Market, Marine Lines. Apply J. B Irani, inside Crawford Market, Bombay. (7157).

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured, Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Wanted on sale or long lease for agricultural purposes one piece of fertile land measuring upto 100 acres in Bombay Suburban District or Gujarat, accessible by road, with sufficient supply of well, canal, or river water. Apply with full particulars of situation, price or annual rental, revenue to be paid, etc., to Box No. 7172, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted experienced Agent, act Bombay Distributor for India's fastest selling crossword monthly magazine. Security essential. Apply sharp. New Era Industries, Post Box No. 10, Lahore. (7173).

Wanted Canvassing Agents for our guaranteed Handloom cloths on liberal commission. Money & Co., Weaving Factory, Calicut. (7160).

Wanted Special and Ordinary Agents from all parts of the Presidency for the most progressive Life Office in India. Terms exceedingly attractive. Apply to J. C. Maitra, Special Representative, The Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Crossword Master Key, Guaran-teed to permute six alternatives on eight coupons—average one error. Master "Mate" guaranteed to cover twelve pairs on 64 coupons —average two errors. Key Rs. 3, "Mate" Rs. 5, Augustus, Mayo Road, Lahore. (7175).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

VESSEL FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the STEEL TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL "DWARKA" as she lies in Bombay Harbour for breaking up purposes.

Built in 1922 by Messrs CHARLES HILL & SON, BRISTOL. Gross Tonnage 2328 tons. Dimensions 280 ft. x 43 ft. x 24 ft. Fitted with two 4 Stroke Single Acting Diesel Engines, oil fired Donkey Boiler, and steam winches and Electric windlass. Diesel Generators and Motor Driven Pumps. All Electrical Equipment 220 Volts. D. C.

Offers, which must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent., should be submitted within 10 days of the date of this notice to the undersigned with whom intending purchasers can make arrangements for inspecting the vessel. The undersigned do not hold themselves responsible for errors in description.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

24th October 1936.
Ballard Road, Bombay.
4198.

S. S. "HAMBURG MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 24th October. 1936, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND AT KARACHI

Civil Suit No. 86 of 1936.

JEHANGIRJI PEROZSHAH. ..... Plaintiff.
against
MEHERBAI COOVERJI and others. ..... Defendants.

To.
The Defendant No. 3, MEHERJIBHOY COOVERJI, Parsi adult, residing in Tatia Terrace, Block No. 3, Byculla, Bridge, Bombay.

WHEREAS the plaintiff dwelling at Karachi has instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rs. 2,300, you are hereby summoned to appear before the second Registrar, in this Court, in person or by a Pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on Monday, the 9th day of November, 1936, at 12 noon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the 'final disposal' of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Court, this 20th day of October, 1936.

By Order,
Md. SACHAL,
Judge
Clerk of the Court.
4206

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTON.

Suit No. 1777 of 1936

(1) DAMODAR KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant residing at Mangaldas Market Building, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) LALLUBHAI KESHAVLAL, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) RATILAL LAXMICHAND, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant residing at Bhangwadi (Kalbadevi Road,) outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) MANSUKHLAL OGHADBHAI, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Vile Parle in the Bombay Suburban District, (5) DIPCHAND KEVALCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (6) MANILAL JEMALBHAI also of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant residing at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, On behalf of themselves and other the members of Shri Jalawad Jain Swetambar Murtipujak Sangh .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) BHANJI DHARAMSEY, (2) AMRATLAL KALIDAS, (3) CHUNILAL LAXMICHAND, (4) VITHALJI KHIMCHAND, (5) HARILAL JATASHANKAR, (6) JEHTALAL AMRATLAL, All of Bombay Jain Inhabitants Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 respectively residing at Girgaum, Back Road, Gulalwady, Gulalwady and Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay and No. 3, residing at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District. On behalf of themselves and the other members of the Shri Jamnagar Jain Swetambar Murtipujak Sangh. Defendants.

To,
(1) The Members of Shri Jalawad Jain Swetambar Murtipujak Sangh
And
(2) The Members of Shri Jamnagar Jain Swetambar Murtipujak Sangh.

PURSUNAT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia in Chambers on the 5th day of October, 1936, herein Notice is hereby given under O.1 R.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has with the sanction of the Advocate General of Bombay been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and other the members of Shri Jalawad Jain Swetambar Murtipujak Sangh against Bhanji Dharamsey and others on behalf of themselves and other the members of Shri Jamnagar Jain Swetambar Murtipujak Sangh for the reliefs as follows:—

(a) That it may be declared that the members of the Jalawad Sangh are entitled to join and have a voice in the management administration and conduct of the Naminathji temple mentioned in the plaint herein, its properties and affairs.
(b) That it may be declared that the defendants are not the validly appointed Trustees of the said Temple and the trusts relating thereto and that they may be removed from the management of the said temple and its properties and funds and the trusts relating thereto.
(c) That the Defendants may be ordered to hand over to the Trustees to be appointed by this Hon'ble Court as prayed for in prayer (h) the properties and funds belonging to the said temple and the trusts relating thereto in their hands including all documents, papers, vouchers books of account title deeds, etc.
(d) That the Defendants may be ordered to render an account of the management and administration by them of the said temple and its funds and properties and the Trusts relating thereto and to reimburse to the trust estate the amount if any found due by them on the taking of such accounts.
(e) That the defendants their servants and agents and each of them may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from managing disposing of or otherwise in any manner dealing with the said temple its properties, funds and affairs.
(f) For interim injunction in terms of prayer (e) above.
(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said Temple its properties and funds with power to appoint persons to manage and carry on the affairs and duties appertaining to the said Temple and its properties.
(h) That some fit and proper persons may be appointed Trustees in the place of the defendants to take charge of the said Temple, its properties and funds and to manage and to administer the same.
(i) That a scheme may be framed by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court for the proper management administration and conduct of the said temple, its affairs and properties and the trusts relating thereto.
(j) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of the suit or that the same may be otherwise provided for.
(k) For such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 11th day of January, 1937.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 15th day of October, 1936.
Messrs MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4202.

Public Notices.

THE DEWARKHAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 51 dated 24th October, 1934, in respect of forty shares Nos. 31645 to 31684 of the Dewarkhand Cement Company, Limited, in the name of Mr. Dhanwinram K. Mehta of Mehgaon, has been lost or mislaid and a certificate in lieu of the same has been applied for. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the certificate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

7174.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Sandalwood Auction.
Mercara, the 17th October, 1936.

78 tons, more or less, of cleaned sandalwood will be sold by public auction at Fraserpet Koti on FRIDAY THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1936, AT 1 P.M. Besides, about 40 tons of cleanwood will be disposed of 'forward' for 1937-38. Payments and delivery in April 1937.

For further particulars, please apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.

4204.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Auction Sales

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All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the buildings situate on the East side of Meadows Street admeasuring 941.37 Square Yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and being a portion of land registered under New Nos. 4831, 4835, 4887, 4929 and 4930 New Survey No. 9511 and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under "A" Ward Nos. 1093 (1) and 1094, Street Nos. 7, 9 and 11, Meadows Street.

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REAL NEED OF RAILWAY PROBLEM

Khaitan Criticises Govt. Inquiry Announcement

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, in an interview on the communique issued by the Government of India on the subject of the railway enquiry, stated that both the terms of reference and personnel were disappointing.

REAL NEED

"The Indian mercantile community and the public have been of the opinion that the railways are not worked efficiently and that the railway freights and fares are generally too high in relation to the value of the commodities and to the income of the people in India. They strongly feel that by increasing efficiency the freights and fares can be brought in line with the requirements of trade and traffic while the railways can make a contribution to the general revenues of the country.

"The terms of reference of the Committee do not specify this most important matter. On the other hand, the Committee is asked to secure improvement in nett earnings, which may mean an enhancement of the freights and fares. It is desirable that the investigation should be for the improvement of finance more by increasing efficiency of the railways than by any other means.

INDIANS EXCLUDED.

"As regards the personnel, the three chief persons are being brought from London. The absence of any Indian element that could properly advise on Indian conditions is too conspicuous.

"As it is not yet too late, I hope the Government of India will remedy these defects. It is of paramount importance that this enquiry should be held along correct lines and in close co-operation with Indians. If this opportunity is not taken advantage of by the Government of India, they are sure to lose the sympathy of the Indian public and the Government's decision will be liable to the interpretation that they have not been willing to hold an investigation which would lead to conclusions and improvements in the economic interests of India."—A.P.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN RLY. COACH CONSTRUCTION

Novel Features Of New Carriage Being Built in Bombay

Experiments are being made in Bombay with a new type of railway coach, with concrete floor, heat-resisting roof and many other improvements, particularly in third-class accommodation.

The wagon work of this carriage—all built in India—embodies novelties which, if successful, may be adopted in due course on hundreds of other coaches.

The coach is at present at Parel, near Bombay, where the designers and engineers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway having completed its construction, are busy making final tests.

OF THE FUTURE.

This is the railway coach of the near future—and here is a brief description of some of the ideas that have gone to its design.

First comes the important changes making for greater comfort in third class accommodation. The ceiling is of special design—an extra cover being built in—to obtain coolness. The first ceiling is of ordinary boards to which is attached a special substance, which does not conduct heat making a second ceiling. Below this second ceiling—an air-space being left between for the purpose of coolness—is the third ceiling, also consisting of material that does not conduct heat.

The floor of this new third-class accommodation is of concrete instead of tiles. This not only contributes to cleanliness but coolnes. The concrete covers the whole floor of the carriage leaving no crevices, so that there is nowhere for dirt and dust to collect, removing a source of infection or contagion. Again, a floor of this description conduces to greater cleanliness and comfort, for it can be swept or washed in a few seconds.

As is usual on this railway the seats are cross-wise. In this new coach each set of sets has an overhead light and a door.

SMALL COMPARTMENTS

The provision of a separate small compartment for small parties of people, such as for families, weddings and purdah, which has been found so popular, is adopted. This separate compartment will seat about a dozen people comfortably and has sleeping berths. It is connected with a door to the general third-class compartment.

Other improvements in third-class accommodation include larger lavatories, which are for the first time fitted with pegs on which to hang clothes, a water tap in addition to a flush, and, owing to the installation of tanks of larger capacity, an increased supply of water.

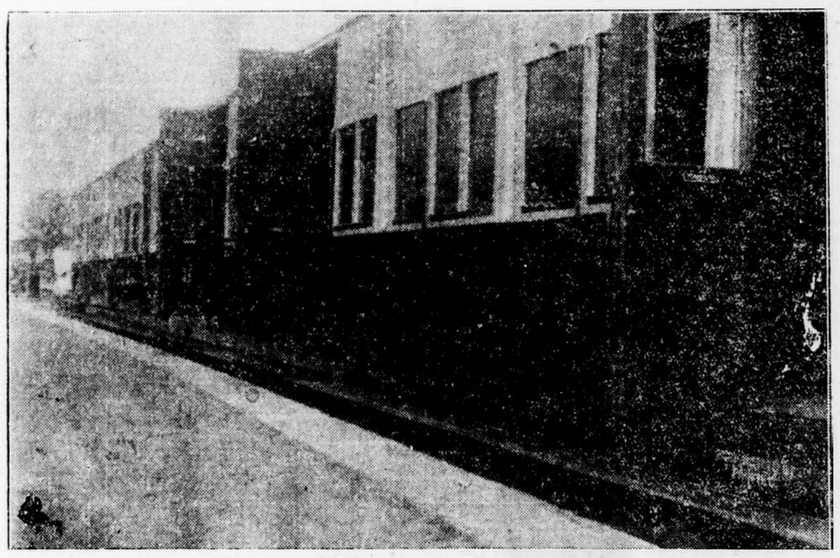
The first and second class accommodation also contains special new features. They will also enjoy the benefit obtained by those in third-class carriages of the cooler roof and floor. In addition, a startling departure from railway practice has been introduced. Instead of the partitions dividing one compartment from another being faced with heavy teak panels, a light new substance consisting of compressed paper is utilised. This substance is covered with rexine, a kind of light oil cloth, done in an attractive stippled brown colour.

This radical departure in design does not stop at the material used for facing partitions, but extends to the upholstery. Here rexine is again employed in place of leather and other material, giving an exceptionally neat and colourful appearance. In the first-class compartment the rexine is a light apple green and in the second-class an olive green. The springing of the seats and bunks has also been changed. Instead of thick padding and few springs, very little padding is used and a large number of springs, resulting in vastly increased comfort. In addition, the fact that there is hardly any cotton wool packing should result in their being less likely to harbour insects of any description.

TEMPERATURE

The construction of the coach is complete; now it is being subjected to a series of tests. One of the most interesting tests will be that for temperature. The new coach will be placed alongside an ordinary coach. Thermometers will be fixed in each compartment, and all the doors and windows closed. The temperature in the two coaches will be compared under different conditions. It is believed that the results will show that the new coach has everything in the way of coolness as well as improved comfort and facilities to recommend it to the travelling public of India.—United Press.

NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGE BUILT AT PAREL



A view of the new type of railway carriage built at Parel which is described on this page.

WATER SUPPLY IN GERMANY

Government's Measures To Cope With New Demand

(From A Correspondent.)

A capital sum of 2.5 milliard marks is invested in a total of 4,000 water-works, of which 358 possess no motors or engines, in addition to this sum, approximately 750 million marks are invested in pipes and conduits and about 600 million marks in installations. It is calculated that 1 cubic metre of drinking water is required annually per head of the population, so that the total annual drinking water requirements amount to something like 70 million cubic metres. In the year 1928, the State Railways alone consumed 200 million cubic metres of water (for engines, etc.), or 40 million cubic metres more than were needed by the city of Berlin, containing 4 million inhabitants.

NEW DEMAND

The increasing population of towns has made great demands on the water authorities, and more and more water of good quality is demanded each year. The ideal solution of all water problems has been found in the industrial districts of the Rhine country and Westphalia. The basis of this solution was laid by the co-operation of the Ruhrtalsperrenverein (Ruhr Valley Reservoir Union) which saw that the right quantity of drinking water was always available in the reservoirs, and the "Ruhr Verband" (Ruhr Federation) which saw that the river was kept free from impurities, drain water, etc. The Emschergenossenschaft (Emscher Society) formed after the war, undertook the task of conveying all the drainage of the industrial districts into the river Emscher. The Lippe and Wupper Society undertook the same work for the district between the Rhine and the Lippe. A number of large works, the most important being situated at Gelsenkirchen, manage the water supplies to these districts.

Similar arrangements have been made in the industrial districts of Saxony, and have been planned in other places.

Germany consumes each year—including industry — something approaching 3 milliard cubic metres of water, and this may easily be increased to 5 milliard cubic metres in the near future. On the other hand, the reserve of water in the country is about 150 milliard cubic metres, so that — although the reserve is lowered by about 50 per cent. during the summer months — there is no danger of a shortage occurring. The fact that ther is, in some districts, a shortage of drinking water is due to the fact that only a comparatively small section of the reserve can pass the tests of hygiene.

(continued from col. 7.)

therefore, found itself compelled to take similar steps and decided to establish closer relations with research organizations of lac consuming industries, specially the paint and varnish electrical industries. Accordingly, a Shellac Research Bureau was established in London in 1933, staffed with three Indian scientists deputed for the purpose and working in collaboration with scientific and industrial research associations in the United Kingdom.—United Press.

Soap Imports FALLING In India

Statistics Reveal Hopeful Outlook

On perusing the statistics of import of household and laundry soap compiled from the issues of Indian Soap Journal and given here in tabular form below, it is clear that the import figure has come down to a very considerable extent i.e. from 265,655 cwts. in 1931-32 to 12,704 cwt. in 1935-36 writes P. N. Das Gupta in "Indian Soap Journal." The import figure for 1935-36 clearly shows that India is producing more soap of this kind. This would no doubt, have been a great satisfaction and rejoicing to the Indian soap makers, had this considerable fall in import been due to their increased manufacturing and sales efforts. Then how to account for this fall? For those, who are soap manufacturers or connected with the sale of soaps in Indian markets, it is easy to find this—as it must be said that this fall is due to the manufacturing and sales of this type of soap in India by the well-known firm of Liverpool under the name Lever Brothers (India) Ltd.

The Lever Bros. (India) Ltd., have started two big factories one in Calcutta and another in Bombay by the end of the year 1934, which is clearly seen from the sudden drop of the import figure in October 1934. Since then, specially from December 1934 the import of household laundry type of soap has dropped to a considerable extent from an average of 20,000 cwts per month to 1,000 cwts per month.

By household and laundry soap we should mean mainly settled variety of washing soap of "Sunlight' type. Prior to the manufacture of Sunlight soap in India, this soap used to come in huge quantities from England; and since its manufacture in India, the import of household and laundry type of soap has come down to a considerably low figure. Thus these facts definitely suggest the type of soap classed under household and laundry.

Now from the above statistics it is very easy to make out what amount of soap (Sunlight type) the Lever Bros. (India) Ltd. are manufacturing, i.e. selling in India. During the years 1932 to 1934 this household and laundry type of Japanese soap came into the Indian markets. The Japanese import rose to a maximum of 22,780 cwts valued at Rs. 238,650 in 1933. The respective figures for 1932 and 1934 were 731 and 12,243 cwts. Due to the imposition of a specific duty of Rs. 20 per cwt on soaps from the beginning of the year 1934, the import of cheap priced Japanese soaps, household and laundry and also toilet, have practically stopped which is clear from the statistical figures below:—

Year	Cwts
1932	731
1933	22,780
1934	12,243

The type of household and laundry soap imported in the year 1935-36, when the import of Japanese soap and Sunlight soap can be taken as nil, is some other varieties of washing soaps amounting to 12,706 cwts. Thus the import of this type of household and laundry soap can be counted as 12,000 cwts on the average per year. Considering the year 1933, when the import of Japanese household and laundry soap was at the highest and Sunlight soap was not manufactured in India, the total import of household and laundry soap was 236,397 cwts. Now deducting from this figure (236,397 cwts), the Japanese import for the same year i.e. 22,780 cwts and also 12,000 cwts the import per year as stated before, we can roughly arrive at the annual production of Sunlight soap and the like manufactured in India by Lever Bros. to be (236,397,34780) equal to 201,617 cwts. This means 16,800 cwts per month or 4,200 cwts per week. Taking a round figure, it can be seen that 4,000 cwts of these soap i.e. 4,000 cases of about 1 cwt. each are being sold in India.

TWO EGG-GRADING MACHINES FOR INDIA

To Give Impetus To Poultry Industry

Two egg-grading machines, the first of their kind to be imported, are on their way to India, and with their installation one further step will have been taken towards the evolution of marketing standards in the egg trade of the country.

Of the two machines that have been, ordered, by the Agricultural Marketing Officer, one is the B. M. & R. Circular "Chick" model, capable of handling 3,000 eggs per hour, and the other is "Hiscock" model "C," handling 1,500 eggs per hour. Both are for treadle use. One will be set up in Northern India and the other in the South.

Candling lamps are also being obtained to test for freshness.

The eggs will be 'candled' and graded by weight into three or four sizes; and after they have been stamped with a special mark, they will be put into packages, which will also be marked. The quality, size and number of eggs in each package, together with the package itself, will be standardized and efforts will be made to get prices quoted and sales effected on the basis of these standards.

An estimate of the importance of the egg trade to India may be had from the following facts.

The approximate annual production of eggs during recent years in certain localities famous for the number of eggs produced by them has been as follows:—

	Hen eggs (in millions)	Duck eggs (in millions)
Madras	350	210
Travancore	122	20
N.W.F.P.	47	2
Cochin	12	7

DEVELOPING INDIA'S LAC INDUSTRY

Important Research On Industrial Application Being Carried Out

Effect is now being given to the amendments recently made in the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930. The Indian Lac Cess Committee has been reconstituted, and Mr. N. C. Mehta, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, has been appointed the first Chairman of its Governing Body and Advisory Board. The next meeting of the Advisory Board comes off on the 28th and 29th October, and that of the Governing Body on the following day.

One of the objects of amending the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, it may be remembered, was to reorganise the Lac Cess Committee on the model of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research so as to bring about a logical division of functions into general and technical and to provide for appropriate machinery for the most efficient handling of both. The Committee has accordingly been reconstituted on a basis fully representative of all interests associated with the lac industry, and now consists of a Governing Body, whose duty it is to look into questions of policy and to administer and control the Lac Cess funds, and of an Advisory Board which deals with the scientific and technical aspects of the Committee's work.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

An estimate of the importance of lac industry may be had from the fact that the value of lac exports amounted in 1935-36 to Rs. 1,58,46,355. It is a source of a supplementary income to a large body of peasants and it will be no exaggeration to say that the industry gives employment, subsidiary or otherwise, to several thousands of families. The total lac production in British India in 1935 was 11,27,000 maunds, but from the point of view of production, the area of major importance which supplies something like 90 per cent of the lac to the trade, is Chota Nagpur the Feudatory States of Orissa, the Central Provinces, and a few adjacent places in Bengal and the United Provinces. Of these, Chota Nagpur is the tract with the greatest production, and provides 50 per cent. of the entire lac output of India.

Unfortunately, however, lac has a very limited market in India, barely one per cent. of the total quantity produced being consumed in the various uses, namely in polish, hot lacquering of wooden toys, pen holders, manufacture of bangles etc., to which it is put in India. It is possible, however, that with an expansion in the local manufacture of gramophone records and an increased use for lac in moulding telephone mouthpieces, electric insulators, buttons, etc., there will be greater internal consumption of lac. The two problems that the Lac Cess Committee will have to face are, therefore, not merely retention of the external market for lac but also expansion of the internal market.

BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH

From the time the Indian Lac Cess Committee took over the work substantial modifications have been made in the programme of research The biochemical work has been considerably curtailed, and while the preparation and examination of pure shellacs of known history has been continued, being work of fundamental importance, the industrial utilization of lac has received much greater consideration. The problems handled dealt amongst others with improvement of better moulding compositions from shellac, the utilization of Kiri (a bye-product in shellac manufacture) for moulding articles, and the manufacture of bleached lac. New uses for shellac have been found in the manufacture of oil-varnishes and pigmented spirit-varnishes. Broadly speaking, the various physical and chemical properties of lac as they affect its use in industry and their possible modifications have been investigated and adulterants and methods of analysis closely studied.

Entomological research has also been developed. The loss caused by the actual parasites of the lac insect has been found to be relatively small and normally controlled to a small extent by hyper-parasites. Other insect enemies, namely the lac "predators" which caused very extensive loss, have received close attention, and it has now been proved that by the use of simple control measures insect damage can be greatly reduced.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

To meet the increasing competition of synthetic substitutes such as resins produced in Germany, which compete with lac in Great Britain, on the Continent and in the United States of America, the Lac Cess Committee has found it necessary to extend its work on the industrial applications of Indian lac, and to finance important schemes of research and scientific intelligence amongst the lac consuming industries in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America. An idea of the keenness of this competition may be obtained from the fact that the producers of synthetic resins went so far as not merely to sell their products cheaper but also to undertake at their own expense research which would enable the consuming industries to utilise resin in place of lac. To safeguard the interests of the industry in the consuming countries, the Lac Cess Committee, too,

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
7-45 Variety.
8-5 The BBC Midland Orchestra.
9-5 Light Pianoforte Music.
9-15 "Stage Star."
9-30 Cinema Organ Recital.
10-0 The News and Announcements.
10-20 Light Orchestral Music.
10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

a.m.
11-30 Selection of Indian Music. (Aero-Phone Records). Master Abdul Kadir. "Mahomed Ka Yulva.' Ashfaq Hussain Majnu. "Shane Khwaja" Ramzan Khan. "Mera Chain Gaya." "Apaper Rahamat." Master Muma. "Hajrat Said Abrer." "Paka Mohomed Sarwar." Sherief Hussain. "Shaha Kehate the." "Hussain Hai." Master Yawir Haidar. "Mora Saiyan Sotanwa." "Savare Salone." "Karnki Safat Baukar." "Dil Huja Ekasu Yahan."
p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. A Light Classical Programme. (Parlophone Records). The Milan Symphony Orchestra. Overture "Nabucco" Verdi. Richard Tauber. (Tenor). O Sole Mio di Capua, "Ay-ay-ay" Freire. Moriz Rosenthal. (Pianoforte). "Concerto No. 1 in E Minor" Chopin. Richard Tauber. (Tenor). "Night on the Volga." "Hand in Hand". Conchita Supervia. (Mezzo Soprano). Selection from "Carmen" Bizet. (In French). Richard Tauber. (Tenor). "O Rose Marie," Friml. "Indian Love Call," Grand Symphony Orchestra. "Kaiser Waltz" Strauss.
p.m.
5-30 Relay from the Wellington Cinema.
6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Aicha Prushna." By Dr. Mirabai Bhatt.
6-30 Sarangi Solos. By Banne Khan.
6-45 Loka Geet (In Gujarati). By Gadhavi Meruba Meghanand.
7-0 Dance Tunes. Bulbultarang. By Jayant Shah.
7-15 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-30 Vaziri Bai. In Hindustani Songs. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
8-30 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-0 "Mr. Nicholsandas." A Musical Comedy in Hindi. Written and produced by Dr. D. R. Prem.
9-30 Talk (English): "Some New Books." By C. P. G. Wade.
9-45 News in English.
10-0 SB "A Light Musical Programme." A Programme composed and conducted by Mena Silas. Assisted by Lou Eagle and the Ninettee Orchestra. March. Back to Barracks." Intermezzo "Pretty Lady." Waltz. "Lola." Lou Eagle. "Let's start all over again." "San Salvador." Orchestra. Viennese Waltzes. "Europe goes gay." Spanish Dance. "Castanets." Waltz. "One smile from Jess." Humorous song. "Give me curry and rice." Mena Silas. Orchestra. Pas Seul. "Cream Puffs." Viennese Waltzes. "Happy Avenue Waltzes." Rumba. "Let's dance this Rumba." Lou Eagle. "Can it ever be." "How can I forget sweetheart." "Catch 'em young." Orchestra. Waltz song. "Trying to forget." Intermezzo. "In love." March. "Out on Parade."

SEX

APPEAL

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Delhi Programmes

VUD 34.13 metres 882 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Indian Music.
9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History, No. 8: Ashoka." By Sushila Sharma.
9-15 Air Orchestra. Bhairvin.
9-25 Sardar Sohan Singh. "Nike ghungariya thumkat chal chalat." Khayal Bhairvin. "Nit kiun bole chatarwa more piya ke bain." Khaya Jonpuri.
9-55 Jogli Bai of Nanital. "Bala ishq ki yeh kahan se lagi hai." "Suna hai mahabat men dushwariyan hain."
10-13 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. "Kaun karat tose preet" Khayal Gujri Todi. Ishq ki kham kariyan na gain. Dil gaya beqarariyan na gain." (Bayan).
p.m.
12-30 Air Orchestra. Megh.
12-40 Sardar Sohan Singh. "Kaira re gori tore nainwa mad bhare piya ke pair." Khayal Gaur Sarang. "Ali re lal ae more mahal." Khayal Shudh Sarang.
1-10 Jogli Bai of Nainital. "Zabt-i-dil waqt-i-alam kiun mira hamraz na ho."
1-20 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. "Na hehiab-i-karam samjnenan jana taq-i-butkhana."
1-30 A Light Orchestral Programme.
p.m.
5-0 Air Orchestra. Purbi.
5-10 Jogli Bai of Nainital. "Idhar unki nigah ka naz se a kar palat jana." "Sitamgariyan hain dilazariyan hain."
5-30 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. "Ham hon aur woh hamara koi hamraz na ho." "Lagi nahin chhute balma." Dadra.
5-50 Ghulam Sabir. Barari on Sarangi.
6-0 Sardar Sohan Singh. "Baju re baju mandilra." Khayal Shudh Kalliyan.
6-15 P. S. Mukherji. Hamir Kalliyan on Sarod.
6-20 1st News and Weather Report (English)
6-30 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
p.m.
6-40 G. A. Khan. "Piya se sandesa kaliyo." Thumri Behag.
6-50 Jogli Bai of Nainital. "Nan ja balam pardes." Dadra.
7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)
8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Science in the Making" No. 2. Physics. By Professor A. N. Puri.
8-15 Sardar Sohan: "Main kar al piya sang rang rallan." Khayal Puriya. "Kam gat bhal mori ali." Khayal Bageshwari.
8-45 Air Orchestra. (Way Lost.) "Gum-kardah-rah."
9-0 Jogli Bai: "Main men chhora Bangala des." Dadra.
9-7 G. A. Khan: "Saqi bhi hai chaman bhi hai thendi hawa bhi hai."
9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): ""Teeming Millions" No. 4. Population in its relation to Agriculture and Industries. By Professor C. N. Vakil, Head of the Department of Economics, University of Bombay.
10-0 "An Hour with Franz Liszt." Garde Republican Band of France. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (Recorded).

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc./s.

p.m.
12-36 SB A Recital. Renara (Pianoforte). Medley. "Two for to-night." Waltz Medley. "Glamorous Night." "Zing went the strings of my Heart." "Gershwin Medley." "Variation on Three Blind Mice."
1-0 SB Talk: "India in Olden Times: Inland Posts in the days of John Company." By H. A. Stark.
1-20 SB A Recital George Scott Wood, Piano and Accordion Colos. "Songs of Songs." "Ah Sweet Mystery of Life." "The Whistler and his Dog." "Stars and Stripes Forever." Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft.
p.m.
1-36 Talk: "Vaishnava Literature: Kalahantarita and Rashodgar. By Harekrishna Sahityaratna.
2-6 Gramophone Records. Sankar Rao Gaikwad. Sanai Solo. Sati Devi. Bhajan. K. Mullick. Ramprasadi Song. Durgarani. Bhajan.
2-36 Talk: "Kubja Milan." By Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya.
5-6 A Village Programme. Sanai Solo. Talk: "Stories from Village Life." By Da Thakur Bijoya Songs.
5-51 A Musical Soiree. Satish Dutta, Dhrupad (Bhimpalasi). Kasinath Chatterjee, Kheyal (Sree). Dhiren Chatterjee, Kheyal (Iman Kalyan). Rabindra Lall Roy. Kheyal (Darbari-Kanada). Surajprasad Sribastaba Kheyal Thungri (Sankara). Manju Shaheb, Thungri. Binode Ganguly, Thungri.
8-6 SB Talk: "Leaves from a Globe Trotter's Diary: What. I saw in Persia." By Ramnath Biswas.
8-21 The Betar Orchestra.
8-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
8-46 SB The News and Announcements.
9-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English).
9-6 SB The News and Announcements.
9-21 SB An Empire Programme. Relayed from Daventry.
10-0 SB Dance Music. By Benny Goodman and his Orchestra.

Java Programme

4.45 Light gram. music.
6.00 Close down.
9.00 Light music.
9.40 Religious 20 minutes.
10.00 Weather report and classical music.
10.30 Lunch music.
11.20 News.
11.30 Dance music.
12.00 Pooslar gram music.
12.20 News.
15.30 Light gram. music.
16.00 Half hour for the children.
16.40 Dutch songs.
17.00 News.
17.20 Light music.
18.10 Talk on the traffic.
18.30 Classical concert by Nirom Orchestra.
19.30 Gram music.
19.40 Talk on sporting.

Phohi Programmes

(Wavelength 16.88 m.)

13.00 National Anthem and opening announcement.
13.05 Music.
13.10 Latest news from Holland.
13.25 Meeting of the Phohi Club.
13.40 Full Speed!! International Review.
14.00 Talk on sports by Han Hollander.
14.20 Continuation of the International Review.
14.40 Talk by W. de Geus.
15.00 Closing down—National Anthem.

"ONLY A MATTER OF TASTE"

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

The "Humanite" publishes the complete text of M. Thorez's speech at Strasbourg. There is no reason to suppose that anything has been omitted from this report, for although the German press raised an outcry about the speech in general, it did not quote any of the alleged 'insults'.

Now that the complete text of the speech is available it is clearer than ever that Germany simply used it as a pretext—and not even a good pretext—for creating a diplomatic incident. The speech is moderate in tone throughout. Its greater part concerns French internal affairs.

As for the passages on Herr Hitler, they are almost entirely composed of quotations from "Mein Kampf", in which Herr Hitler advocates the annihilation of France and declares the French to be a negroid race and France "an African State in Europe", which is a menace to the white race. To this passage M. Thorez added the remark, "I prefer an honest Negro to a disloyal Hitler", which is after all only a matter of taste and not an 'insult'.

Apart from these references to 'Mein Kampf', M. Thorez complained of the attitude of the prefects who, 'in order to please Hitler', prohibited meetings within five kilometres of the German frontier. He also referred to the civil war in Spain, which he described as a "military operation" against France and an attempt on Herr Hitler's part to isolate France.

In conclusion, M. Thorez said that in spite of "Mein Kampf" he was in favour of coming to terms with Herr Hitler, only "within the framework of League principles", and called for unity both in France and in Alsace against Nazism and Fascism.

AN ISLAND PRINCE

WELLINGTON (By Mail)

A sturdy, burly Polynesian, friendly and smiling, yet with all the dignity of the hereditary chieftain of a proud warlike people, his Royal Highness Prince Uiliame Tugi, Prince Consort and Premier of Tonga, who has been visiting Wellington on business of State, is very far removed from the picture-book potentates of storied South Sea Islands. Well-dressed by European standards, pleasantly-spoken, with a wide command of English idiom Prince Tugi carries with him convincing evidence of the standards of Tongan culture and civilisation.

QUEEN, HEAD OF GOVT.

This little constitutional monarchy, away north-north-east of New Zealand, about 1,000 miles distant, is one of the few instances of a native race enjoying practically complete autonomy. In an interview Prince Tugi described the Tongan system of self-rule.

"We are a British protectorate," he said. "The Queen is, of course the head of the Government, and there is also a Privy Council Cabinet and Legislative Assembly There is a British Consul in residence. When it comes to money matters, or touching foreign relation we seek the advice of the Consul.

NEVER BEEN CONQUERED.

"We have never been conquered by any other race," continued the Prince. His eyes flashed as he described how the Tongan canoes had raided the islands to west, north and east, as far distant as Samoa and the Ellice Islands. They conquered the Lau Group, in Fiji, to the Island of Matuku. "We even conquered Samoa, but the Samoans will never admit it," he added laughing. In Fiji, he said, the Lau people still showed strong evidence of Tongan blood; some three out of our natives of those islands claimed Tongan descent two or three generations back.

CAPT. COOK'S VISIT.

"Captain Cook one of the first Europeans to visit the group named Tonga "The Friendly Islands,' because of the warm hospitality he met there," continued Prince Tugi. "We have still relics of his visit. One is a tortoise that Captain Cook gave to a Tongan chief about 160 years ago. It is still living, wandering about the palace grounds, blind, but still going. I remember, when I was just a tiny kid, three men stood on its back, and it was able to walk with them. It was tremendously strong. I don't think it could do that now we wouldn't allow it to, anyway."

Another thing Captain Cook left in Tonga was some trade cloth and bunting. The bunting was in possession of the Government while the other cloth "scarlet worsted, such as the soldiers used to wear," was at the palace. It had become greatly reduced, as from time to time various museums had asked for pieces of it. "There is one funny thing about it, said the Prince. "There is still some writing on back, saying so-and-so stole a piece of this cloth, and giving the date."—Reuter.

TALL SCORES IN LOCAL CRICKET

Australian Cricketers Bromley And Scaife Play For Bombay Gymkhana

During the week-end ideal cricket was witnessed by the cricket-loving public of Bombay, at the Kennedy Sea-face and Esplanade Maidan.

Tall scores and a couple of centuries were in evidence.

The Jamnagar XI drew with the Elphinstone C.C., at the Esplanade Maidan.

Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.
FIRST INNINGS.

D. P. Tata b Amarsingh 46; N. F. Canteenwalla b K. S. Ranbir Singh 19; J. S. Lawyer c Mubarak Ali b Vinoo 3; K. K. Tarapore st Aziz, b Vinoo 57; H. J. Vajifdar lbw (N), b Amarsingh 11; B. E. Kapadia lbw (N), b Amarsingh 5; H. P. Mistry c Merchant b Mubarak Ali 91; F. P. Pedder b Mubarak Ali 4; A. M. Captain b Mubarak Ali 21; K. J. Madon, not out 0; E. S. Mistry did not bat. Extras 15. Total 272 for 9 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Amarsing 3, 66 Mubarak Ali 3, 50; K. S. Ranbir Singh 1, 24; Vinoo 2, 89; Manilal 0, 9; Wensely 0, 10; Merchant 0, 9.

JAMNAGAR XI.
FIRST INNINGS.

V. Merchant b E. Mistry 129; Vinoo lbw E. Mistry 30; K. S. Yadvendrasingh, not out 25; L. Amarsingh b H. Vajifdar 4; Manilal c Vajifdar b E. Mistry 9; K. S. Indravijayasingh not out 16; K. S. Jayendrasingh, K. S. Ranbir Singh, A. F. Wenesley, Mubarak Ali and Abdul Aziz, did not bat. Extras 1; Total 214 for 4 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H. Vajifdar 1, 64; B. Kapadia 0, 19; K. K. Tarapore 0, 18; E. Mistry 3, 72; A. M. Captain 0, 40.

ISLAM GYM. VS. SPENCER C. C.

Another drawn match was witnessed at the Islam Gymkhana where the Spencer C. Club were the guests.

Scores:—

SPENCER C. CLUB.
FIRST INNINGS.

T. K. Contractor lbw S. Khairaj 17; M. N. Dalal ct G. N. Lalji Heptulla 22; P. M. Katchi ct Hasan Mia Heptulla 4; H. Mistry ct Botawalla Heptulla 19; F. Kapadia run out 52; G. Mistry ct Heptulla, Hasan Mia 16; J. Bulsara ct. Aga Hasan Mia 24; M. Mistri bowled Hasan Mia 3; K. Mehta not out 15; A. Shroff bowled Botawalla 3; R. Maneckshaw bowled S. Khairaz 5, Extras 13. Total 193.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A. U. Botawalla 1, 24; G. N. Lalji 0, 17; S. Heptulla 3, 64; Hasan Mia 3, 32; S. Khairaz 2, 29; Kadri 0, 5; A. Khairaz 0, 9.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
FIRST INNINGS.

H. Khairaz bowled K. Mehta 3; S. M. Kadri lbw Maneckshaw 48; T. T. Barodawalla bowled Maneckshaw 4; Ellum bowled Maneckshaw 2; Y. Ismail not out 25; S. Heptulla lbw Maneckshaw 0; G. N. Lalji not out 2. Rest did not bat. Total 24 for 5 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

K. Mehta 1, 25; F. Kapadia 0, 6; R. Maneckshaw 4, 23; J. Bulsara 0, 12; G. Mistry 0, 17.

KANGA XI V. POONA M. C. A.

Yet another drawn match was the outcome at Parsi Gymkhana between Dr. Kanga's XI and the Maharashtra Cricket Association of Poona.

Scores:—

MAHARASHTRA CRICKET ASSN.
FIRST INNINGS.

B. Malik run out 8; J. Tarapore lbw (N), Havewalla 4; R. S. Sohoni run out 15; M. M. Naidu bowled Havewalla 0; N. D. Nagarwalla ct Kalapesi Havewalla 3; D. B. Deodhar bowled Marshall 62; D. Doctor bowled Kalapesi 92; Mazumdar bowled Marshall 26; B. J. Mohoni ct Kalapesi Bode 9; S. Datar not out 19; P. Kaikobad ct. Havewalla Bode 11. Extras 20. Total 269.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B. K. Kalapesi 1, 32; D. Havewalla 3, 70; J. B. Patel 0, 15; J. B. Khot 0, 21; F. K. Nariman 0, 13; A. J. Bode 2, 48; N. D. Marshall 2, 50.

DR. KANGA'S XI.
FIRST INNINGS.

J. Dadyseth lbw Datar 15; F. K. Nariman bowled Datar 20; S. H. M. Colah retired 100; J. B. Patel lbw Datar 74; N. D. Marshall retired 63; J. H. Wadia retired 42! J. B. Khot not out 31; D. R. Havewalla ct Doctor Mohoni 30; K. R. Meherhomji, B. K. Kalapesi A. J. Bode did not bat. Extras 10. Total 385 for 7 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. Datar 3, 91; Tarapore 0, 33; B. Mohoni 1, 64; S. Sohoni 0, 50; D. B. Deodhar 0, 60; N. Nagarwalla 0, 40; P. Kaikobad 0, 20! Mazumdar 0, 17.

HINDUS & BOMBAY GYM.

The only conclusive match was played at the P. S. Hindu Gymkhana where a Hindu Representative XI defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by a wide margin.

Much pep was added to the match as the Australian cricketers Bromley and Scaife who arrived in Bombay lately participated in the game and played for the visitors.

Scores:—

HINDU REPRESENTATIVES XI.
FIRST INNINGS.

D. D. Hindlekar ct Craik Bromley 12; C. N. Mehta ct. Cummings Bromley 53; N. Bhagwandas lbw (N), Bromley 3; R. J. Gharat ct Scaife Chicken 34; B. R. Patil ct. Horton Bromley 0; R. R. Wadker lbw Penfold 12; S. R. Godambe ct Hopkins Chicken 49; S. C. Seth not out 74; M. C. Hansoti ct. Scaife Chicken 1; S. N. Mehta ct. Chicken Horton 28; K. H. Jobanputra ct and bowled Horton 14. Extras 17. Total 297.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A. G. Penfold 1, 63; C. W. Chicken 3. 52; G. W. C. Craik 0, 65; E. H. Bromley 4, 70; J. W. Scaife 0, 18; H. W. Horton 2, 12.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
FIRST INNINGS.

R. C. Summerhayes lbw Bhagwandas 62; H. W. Horton bowled Bhagwandas 0; B. R. T. Greer ct. Hindlekar Hansoti 26; J. E. Tew ct Hansoti Gharat 16; E. H. Bromley ct. Godambe S. N. Mehta 25; J. W. Scaife ct Hansoti Gharat 4; R. G. Hopkins st. Hindlekar Gharat 1; G. W. C. Craik bowled Gharat 0; A. G. Penfold lbw S. N. Mehta 8; W. Cummings ct Hindlekar Gharat 4; C. W. Chicken not out 0. Extras 6. Total 152.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bhagwandas 2, 42; S. N. Mehta 2, 17; S. C. Seth 0, 6; R. R. Wadkar 0, 27; K. H. Jobanputra 0, 4; Hansoti 1, 22; R. J. Gharat 5, 28.

(Continued from column 7)

of South 1; St. Mirren 3; Falkirk 3; Third Lanark 1; Partick 0.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following are the Rugby Northern Union match results:—

Barrow 16; Swinton 0;
Broughton 14; Oldham 14;
Dewsbury 13; Huddersfield 29;
Featherstone 9; Bradford 2;
Halifax 13; Hunslet 10;
Hull 19; Batley 5;
Keighley 8; Bramley 3;
Leeds 11; Wigan 6;
Liverpool 19; Leigh 2;
Newcastle 7; Castleford 10;
Rochdale 5; St. Helens 5;
St. Helens Recreation 3; Warrington 6;
St. Reathem 33; Hull Kingston 3;
Widness 16; Salford 22;
York 10; Wakefield 23.

At Oldham, Rugby League beat Cotehasquebtarritz by 32 points to 5.

PORTSMOUTH KEEPS UP FINE FORM

Westham's Defeat Causes Surprise In League Football

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Prior to the Arsenal match, the new East Stand was opened. It contains fine dining rooms, and dressing rooms built at a cost of 100,000 sterling. Fifty-five thousand, the largest crowd of the day witnessed the match. Both teams were fast and clever. The Grimsby were an admirable combination. Towards the end it was an open game, but both the teams concentrated in their defence.

Portsmouth kept up fine form. The former Arsenal player, Stockhill, scored for Derby, but Weddle equalised for Portsmouth before the interval when the score was one goal all. On resumption Derby delivered rousing sustained attacks, but Portsmouth put up fine defensive work. After five minutes Worrall from a breakaway scored for Portsmouth and Bagley netted the third goal from Worrall's pass.

Brentford were fast and clever. McCulloch scored. While Nieuwenhuys was absent, being injured Balmer equalised. Holliday scored for Brentford and Liverpool replied through Nieuwenhuys and Reid added for Portsmouth enabling them to lead 3|2 at the interval. On resumption after both teams' persistent attacks, McCulloch scored twice for Brentford.

WESTHAM'S DEFEAT.

Westham's defeat was the surprise to-day. Coventry was strengthened by the acquisition of Brown, the Irish International, who made fine scoring chances for Bourton and Macdonald before half time when Coventry led two nil. Within five minutes in the second half, Fitton and Jones added a goal each.

Southampton had a surprising victory after last week's defeat. They jumped topgear from the kickoff, Smallwood and Summers scoring in the first ten minutes. Homesters maintained pressure and Dunne scoring twice before the interval. Blackpool improved in the second half, but Summers netted Southampton's fifth goal before Hampson got Blackpools two goals.

CARDIFF DROP TO THIRD PLACE

Cardiff drop to third place, Luton Bournemouth leading. Twelve thousand witnessed Watford defeat Cardiff. Watford made hard attacks and in the first twenty minutes the Cardiff goal had narrow escapes. In the second half Devan and Barnett scored for Watford. Cardiff made great efforts to score.

Gallacher was in fine form for Notts County and scored twice and was responsible for many fine moves.

Duggan, the Irish International and South African Carr debuting for New Fort considerably strengthened the side. Carr scored once and Duggan fired in many shots point blank.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

First Division

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Arsenal 0; Grimsby 0; Bolton 2; Leeds 1; Brentford 5; Liverpool 2; Derby 1; Portsmouth 3; Everton 3; Birmingham 3; Huddersfield 2; Middlesbrough 0; Manchester United 0; Chelsea 0; Preston 0; Charlton 0; Sheffield Wednesday 0; Stoke 0; Sunderland 1; West Bromwich 0; Wolverhampton 2; Manchester City 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Aston Villa 4; Barnsley 2; Bradford City 3; Sheffield United 2; Burnley 0; Blackburn 0; Chesterfield 4; Bradford 2; Coventry 4; Westham 0; Doncaster 0; Leicester 0; Fulham 1; Bury 1; Nottingham Forest 0; Newcastle 2; Plymouth 2; Norwich 0; Southampton 5; Blackpool 2; Swansea 2; Tottenham 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Aldershot 0; Queen's Park Rangers 0; Bournemouth [illegible] 2; Brighton 2; Luton 1; Bristol Rovers 2; Notts County 3; Gillingham 2; Reading 1; Millwall 1; Torquay 1; New Port 2; Exeter 0; Northampton 1; Clapton Orient 1; Southend 2; Crystal Palace 1; Swindon 2; Bristol City 1; Watford 2; Cardiff 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Accrington 4; Tranmere 0; Darlington 4; Rochdale 1; Gateshead 1; Chester 1; Hull 2; Crewe 0; Lincoln 4; Halifax 1; New Brighton 0; Mansfield 0; Oldham 3; South Port 3; Port Vale 1; Hartepools 0; Rotherham 0; Carlisle 1; Stockport 6; York 0; Wrexham 2; Barrow 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (1st Div.)

Aberdeen 4; St. Johnstone 1; Albion 1; Clyde 1; Arbroath 0; Motherwell 0; Celtic 5; Hibernian 1; Dunfermline 3; Dundee 4; Hamilton 5; Queen's Park 2; Hearts 5; Kilmarnock 0; Rangers 1; Queen

(continued in col. 5.)

for smart occasions...

LE NOUVEAU

GARDENIA

The ever-popular fragrance of Gardenia achieves its highest distinction in this new presentation by Coty. Extracted from choice flowers specially grown in the beautiful and sunny gardens of the West, it possesses that true quality which has made all other Coty perfumes so famous the world over—

Also in Face Powder, Foundation Cream, Talcum Powder, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine.

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FACE POWDER — Beautifies without clogging the pores. Also in pressed form for the handbag.

FOUNDATION CREAM — The perfect base for your face powder. Light, smooth and delightfully fragrant.

TALC POWDER — A daily necessity, cool, fragrant, and refreshing. A relief to prickly heat.

On sale at the leading Shops

Sole Agents for India: M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 11, 1992.
Muslim: Shaban 10, 1355.
Parsi: Ardibehest 21, 1306.
Hightide: 8-00; 20-48.
Lowtide: 1-35; 14-44.
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.
Sunset: 6h. 8m.

Tuesday, October 27.

General Conference of Ministers from all over India, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, October 28,

General Conference of Ministers from all over India, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Thursday, October 29.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of Princes, Taj Mahal Hotel, 11 a.m.

Friday, October 30.

General Conference of Ministers from all over India, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

RATANBAI TRIBHOVANDAS VARJEVANDAS (aged 86) died Saturday, 24th instant, 7 p.m. Deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. Oothamna ceremony on Thursday, 29th instant, at 4 p.m. (E.T.) at her residence, Sheth Mulji Jetha's Bungalow, near Mahaluxmi Temple, Warden Road.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

The lectures of the College, which were closed owing to the riot in the locality, will recommence from to-day (Monday) as usual.

THE EXCELSIOR
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The screen's number one society sleuth.
William
POWELL
ARTHUR
THE
Ex-Mrs Bradford
with JAMES GLEASON, ERIC BLORE, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Lila Lee, Grant Mitchell, Erin O'Brien Moore, Ralph Morgan
Directed by Stephen Roberts — RKO-RADIO Picture

CAPITOL
DAILY THREE SHOWS:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PLENTY OF LAUGHS!

The Regal
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A World That Said It Was Impossible To Screen It, Now Discovers it Impossible To Find Words To Praise It!
Warner Bros. Present
ANTHONY ADVERSE
with HARVEY ALLEN
Starring
FREDRIC MARCH
OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
ANITA LOUISE • DONALD WOODS
EDMUND GWENN • CLAUDE RAINS • LOUIS HAYWARD
Gale Sondergaard • Steffi Duna
Billy Mauch • Akim Tamiroff
Ralph Morgan • Henry O'Neill
Directed by MERVYN LEROY

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"King of the Castle." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Piccadilly Jim." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Prisoner of Shark Island." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Ex Mrs. Bradford" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pride of India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Great Ziegfeld." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Rhythm on the Range." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bright Eyes." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Anthony Adverse." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Faithful." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Grah Luxmi". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BORIVLI-VIRAR ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. P. L. Varma, Electrical Engineer, Construction, was in charge of the Borivli-Virar electrification on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, a report of which appeared in the "Chronicle" recently.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH

The 27th annual meeting of the Saraswat Deen Vatsal Sangh will be held on Sunday the 8th November at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Graha, (264, Charni Road, Girgaon).

YOUNG ARTIST'S ASSOCIATION

A public meeting of all Gujrati artists to discuss the forthcoming art-exhibition of the Gujerati Sahitya Parishad will be held at Simla House, Mathew Road, behind Royal Opera House, at 5 p.m. to-day (Monday). Non-members Gujarati artistes are also welcome.

L. SAMALDAS PEOPLE'S CO.-OP BANK

A meeting of the members of the Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples Co-operative Bank, Ltd., will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, to mourn the loss of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.

RAHNUMAI MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, a public lecture will be given to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadwalla Building, Ravelin Street, Fort) when Mr. Behramgor T. Anklesaria will speak in English on "The Knowledge of Astronomy and Astrology in Iran".

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, will give a discourse in Gujerati on "comparison between the Ideas of Plato and the Fravashis of Zoroastrianism."

Thana Congress Committee

THANA, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee will be held at Mr. Padhye, Pleader's Bungalow on Saturday the 31st instant at 9 p.m. to consider the following agenda:—Annual report reading, annual accounts and elections of the office-bearers and Working Committee.

CONGRESS & ELECTIONS

City Parliamentary Committee To Meet To-morrow

The Bombay Provincial (City) Congress Parliamentary Committee will meet at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, October 27, 1936.

The General Secretary, Bombay Presidency (Composite) Congress Parliamentary Committee announces the following meetings, on Wednesday October 28, 1936.

Meeting of the Manifesto Sub-Committee at 2 p.m.

Meeting of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to consider the applications received from candidates for the constituencies which come within the jurisdiction of more than one Provincial Congress Committee, at 4 p.m.

Meeting of the Bombay Presidency (Composite) Congress Parliamentary Committee at 6 p.m.

All the meetings will be held at the Congress House.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 50

BAN ON ALI BAHADUR KHAN

Text Of The Order

The following is the text of the Order signed by Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay which was served on Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan on Saturday. It will be in force for a period of two months from October 24, 1936. It states:—

"Whereas I am satisfied that you, Ali Bahadur Khan, have from time to time been making speeches and writing or publishing articles and comments in certain newspapers which are likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between Hindus and Muslims and likely to lead to riots, murder, arson and disturbance of public peace and tranquillity.

"I, Sir Hormazdyar Phiroz Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, do hereby direct you, Ali Bahadur Khan, to obstain for a period of two months from the date hereof, from speaking or writing, printing or publishing leaflets or articles or comments in the "Hilal-e-Jadid-e-Uqab" or any other newspaper with reference to, or in connection with the erection or construction of the "sabha mandap" or with reference to its use hereafter, or with reference to any negotiations that are being carried on between Hindu and Muslim leaders with regard to the same."

B. P. T. U. C. Executive

The Secretary, B. P. T. U. C., writes:—

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will be held on Wednesday the 28th October at 6 p.m. in the office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union. The representatives of unions are requested to pay up the arrears due to the B. P. T. U. C. in respect of affiliation fees before the meeting.

Agenda before the meeting:—Minutes of the last meeting, consideration of affiliation applications, B. P. Trade Union Conference, celebration of Labour Week as decided at the last Executive Committee meeting of the A. I. T. U. C., and any other matter with the permission of the chair.

MINISTERS CONFER

Standing Committee Transacts Routine Business

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ministers of Indian States was held on Sunday afternoon at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was in the chair.

Sardar Jorawar Singh (Panna), Mr. Nabi Buksh and Mr. M. S. Sharma, Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, were present. It is stated, the Committee attended to routine business.

A meeting of the representatives of the Gujerat and the Kathiawar States will be held to-day (Monday) at 11 a.m., at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SOUTH INDIANS GO A STEP FURTHER

Catering To Educational Needs: First School Building Opened

The South Indian Education Society had an informal opening function of the first of its school buildings on the Vijaya Dashmi Day (Sunday).

The School building is situated at Brahminwada Road, Matunga, (G. I. P.), and is considered to be a model one, having cost so far Rs. 50,000. Only the ground floor is complete and two storeys are proposed to be constructed within the next six months at a cost of nearly a lakh more

In the unavoidable absence of Rao Bahadur Ramaswami Iyer, the President of the Society, the opening was done by Mr. K. S. Rama chandra Iyer.

He said that the idea of an educational society for South Indians first originated at a parents' meeting held in 1931. The school was started with six pupils on its rolls, and its present strength was nearly 500. When the construction of the building would be completed it would accommodate 1,500 pupils, and would cater to their growing needs. The need for education need not be too much stressed in these days when an institution was essential in every nook and corner of the city.

The construction work was done through the help rendered by the Indo-Carnatak Bank, Travancore National Bank, and the Indian Bank.

Mr. Sundaram, their energetic secretary was away and his work should be remembered on an occasion like that.

Mr. Iyer finally appealed to the South Indian community to contribute munificiently to the institution so that it might stand on its legs soon. If they followed the example of the German Nation whose every member contributed a day's wages to the Nation, to avert a National Catastrophe, it would be commendable.

With religions recitations and distribution of sweets among the pupils the function terminated.

CHARLEY'S BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

The Men's Singles Tournament at Love Lane, Mazagaon, conducted by Mr. Charley Baptista created interest and ended successfully this year.

Peter Remedios and Romeo Mendes were the finalists, the former easily winning in two straight sets. The Cup to the winner and Medal to the runner-up were presented by Mr. A. W. Vaidya, the Municipal Chawl Superintendent. Mr. Joseph Rocha was the referee throughout the tournament.

CONSTRUCTION ON RECLAMATION

Plots To Be Set Apart For Parking Cars And Garages

A Press Note on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme says:

In continuation of Press Note No. P. 115, dated 6th May 1936, issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, it is notified for general information that, as the result of the further recommendations made by the Standing Advisory and Traffic Committees for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme at their joint meetings held on 30th March 1936 and 15th April 1936, Government have decided that—

(a) certain plots in the Back Bay Reclamation area shall be set apart for the definite purpose of parking motor cars and/or the construction of garages;

(b) the width of the minimum open spaces to be left on the Southern and Western boundaries of plot No. 201 shall be 30 feet instead of 20 feet as previously announced, these increased open space to be used partly for the purpose of providing garage accommodation and partly as a service road; and that the building to be erected on this plot shall, in addition, have a minimum open space, 20 feet wide, along the curved frontage of the plot; and

(c) in the cases of corner plots which have two frontages—one on a commercial road and the other on a residential road—shop fronts shall be allowed only on the frontages of the plots on commercial roads.

Revised up-to-date layout plans and the revised building rules embodying all the modifications which have been decided upon as the result of the recommendations made by the Standing Advisory and Traffic Committees for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme at their joint meetings held on 30th March 1936 and 15th April 1936 and certain other modifications which are considered necessary by Government in the existing layout plan of Blocks Nos. I and II of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the building rules in respect thereof have been published for general information.

Only the area that is now being developed, or is to be developed in the immediate future, complete with roads and other essential services has been laid out in building plots as shown on the accompanying revised layout plans. After experience is gained in this area, the rest of the area comprised in Blocks Nos. I and II of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will be laid out in building plots as and when a demand therefor arises

GRIM STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

Women's Role In Lessening Family Burden

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

"We are all living in an age when unemployment and poverty is staring us in the face. The economic depression has accentuated this grim struggle for existence. The male member of the family alone cannot, and is not able to, bear the burden of the whole family. He requires the co-operation of the partner, and unless women are well prepared for this eventuality there is every likelihood of the family peace being disturbed and shattered. We have, therefore, to prepare ourselves for this economic necessity and such institutions are the need of the day."

In these words, Smti. Maniben Nanavati, impressed upon her audience, at Malad, the need of the net work of the ladies' institutions in the district. The meeting was convened under the auspicies of the Malad Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal and the local president, Smti Vidyabehen thanked Maniben for her trouble and the thoughtful address.

The meeting terminated after a garba performance.

DASARA SAMMELAN PATI PUJA.

To-day, being the Dasara festival day, the Malad Anglo Vernacular School which is the only local English School arranged a Pati-Pajan Day, when all the boys of the School gave their offerings to goddess Saraswati and invoked her blessings.

The school has been working for the last three years and has on the roll 210 students including 75 girl students. It is run by Mr. Gaurishaker Dave and nine teachers of the staff. The Vernacular Standards have received the Government Department recognition. Recently the management had asked for recognition of the English Standards also, but the Government have advised them to comply with the stipulated conditions which are considered to be absolutely necessary.

Sardar K. M. Panikkar Entertained

Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Foreign Minister of Patiala, was feted by the South Indians on Sunday evening at the South Indian Welfare Society's Sangeetha Pathasala Hall.

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, in welcoming the guest of the evening, traced his career. He also recounted the contribution of the South Indian community in the growth of Matunga.

On behalf of the community he accorded a very warm and sincere welcome to the Sirdar.

THE INSEPARABLES.

The Sirdar, replying, said that he was grateful for the reception given to him, and said the one characteristic trait of the South Indians was that they carried their music and coffee with them wherever they went.

He felt 'at home' with them.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi and Sir R. S. Sarma were present at the function.

Sangeetha Vidwan Brahmasri Mahadeva Bhagavathar, Principal of the institution and Brahmasri Anantarama Bagavathar entertained the guests of the evening to a fine violin performance.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Dusserah In The City

Dusserah was observed in Bombay on Sunday, when large sections among the Hindus offered worship and prayer customary on that occasion. In the morning and evening many people visited the well-known temple of Mahaluxmi with flowers and other votive offerings. In the evening, the usual fair was held at Mahaluxmi, but undoubtedly the recent unfortunate communal disturbances in the city left their impression on these gatherings. But with confidence restored more day by day, it may be considered not unlikely that within the next few days, the fair would be largely attended more than it was on Sunday, and it is hoped, it would prove a success which it has been every year in the past.

Durga Puja

The Bengalee residents in the city, performed Durga Puja on Sunday. In the evening an impressive procession was taken out and the processionists were offered protection by the police, to ward off any untoward incidents.

There were only a few Muslim shops opened at the Mahaluxmi fair, though every year, several such shops are opened at the locality. But as days wear on, it is not unlikely that the Muslims too will feel confident of the situation and may open more shops in the fair, which will lend colour and attraction to the whole show.

Cultural Studies And Researches In Japan

1940 P. E. N. Congress Sessions In Tokyo

(From Our Correspondent.)

OSAKA (Japan), September 16.

It is learnt from authentic sources that by a new Education Office decree a Committee, for stimulating the study and growth of Japan's traditional cultural sciences has been formed. This Committee will primarily see that all traditional cultural attainments of Japan are developed in accordance with the State and the National spirit of Japan—so that they will contribute materially towards the ultimate reform of the educational system. To attain this end the Committee will sponsor, from time to time, Congresses and lecture forums pertaining to pedagogies, Nippon classics, history, philosophy, law, economics etc.

"FRIENDS OF INDIA" ACTIVE.

On 13th instant, the Friends of India Society organized by Rash Behari Bose and J. Sano, who spent several years at the International Institute of Dr. Tagore in India, held a meeting in Tokyo and decided to form a committee to interest Japanese religious and cultural organizations in connection with the Centenary celebrations of Sri Ramakrishna to be organized in Calcutta, next March. Several representatives of the International Buddhist Society, the India Independence League, Greater Asia Independence Society, etc., were present.

INCREASE IN SUN SPOTS.

Since the prevailing heat wave concurs with the zenith of the cycle of the sun spots increase, there must be some relation between them in the opinion of Dr. K. Yamamoto, Professor of Kyoto Imperial University, and an authority on the solar system.

According to his study, the cycle of the increase and decrease of the sun spots is about 11 years and the number of spots has been on an upward trend since the end of 1933. He further asserts that great explosions will occur on the sun during the present September-October period.

1940 P. E. N. CONGRESS IN TOKYO.

Since 1940th year happens to be the 2,600th anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Empire—it is proposed to hold 1940 P. E. N. Congress in Tokyo. One of the spokesmen of the Japanese P. E. N. Club said:—

"Japan would be host to the 1940 World P. E. N. Congress, and it is a matter for sincere congratulations. . . . We must be extremely careful in making preparations, in order that the meeting will be a success in every respect."

JAPANESE NATIONAL PARKS.

Consisting of the leading men and women luminaries in the literary circle, two teams are starting a race through the national parks of the eastern half and western half of the Nippon country to-day, the 16th inst.

In Kubota, noted writer, led off for the Eastern Team, and Miss F. Hayashi author of national reputation, for the Western Team.

The venture is jointly sponsored by the Railway Office, the Board of Tourist Industry, the National Park Association the Japan Tourist Bureau and the Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co.

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TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The suburbs had a very bright week-end, two band functions, one debate, a lecture, a social and about half a dozen wedding ceremonies.

I was a guest at a wedding house of a Catholic fisher-family at Bandra. The wedding that is to be celebrated to-day, started with its various ceremonies on Saturday. Some body suggested that I should be shown the wedding gown, and on entering the bridegroom private room, a stood dazzling, stunned, for all that glittered before me was in red velvet, with bright coloured stones...a thing that the modern bridegroom has discarded.

The whole affair presented a very picturesque and interesting scene, which made me readily accept the offer of staying for dinner. The dinner table was a long row of mats spread along the ground, with dishes of various names whose names on inquiry sounded very funny to my journalistic ears, and gallons and gallons of that famous "kupta" stuff.

SUBURBAN TEACHERS.

The suburbs have at last taken an important step in promoting education by providing facilities for training better teachers. This to be welcomed. During all these years an economy, which is now admitted to have been a false economy, has been practiced in regard to the training of primary school teachers. During all these years it was evident that primary education was not satisfactory, but to-day it is gaining ground step by step. Yet inspite of all the changes, that are taking place, one fact remains, the school master is at present the lowest paid public servant. His importance to the community is well-known, but I am sure he is likely to play an even more important part in the adult education movement which is closely identified with rural reconstructions. I am sure the suburban school authorities will realise the worth and value of the school teacher and do justice to him.

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THE WAY TO WRECK IT

Because he has spent fifteen years in India as Governor and Viceroy Lord Willingdon seems to regard himself as an expert on India and misses no opportunity of holding forth on Indian politics with a cocksuredness that would amaze one possessing any humility or knowledge of the realities of the Indian situation. Speaking at a reception given in his honour a few days ago by the India group of the Overseas League, he said he was convinced that, whatever party was in the majority in any province, the Ministry selected by the Governor would work the Reforms, as Indians recognized them as an immense advance. Speaking again last week at the Devonshire Club on the same subject, he went further and said that the Ministers in the Provinces, whatever their political complexions, would do their work "with the help of British Secretaries." Now, it is obvious the new Constitution will be "worked," somehow or other, as indeed it needs to be. The Congress itself has decided to work it—in a way—till the whole farce is ended.

Wreck It

As regards the majority party or parties, we do not think that Lord Willingdon has any doubt about the Congress securing a majority in every province or in almost every province, even apart from the certainty of its securing the co-operation of several Nationalist groups outside its own pale. But he perhaps expects that the Congress, having got a majority will, as a matter of course, accept Ministerships, that the Congress Ministers will be about as docile as those he managed in Madras. We shall not anticipate the Congress decision on the question of accepting Ministerships. But one thing is certain to all those that have eyes to see that, even if Congressmen care to be Ministers, they will certainly not work the Constitution as Lord Willingdon expects or wishes them to work. President De Valera is working the Irish Constitution in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty but not exactly in the way Imperialists like Lord Willingdon wish. In no case will Ministers in India be allowed to be dictated to by British Secretaries, as Lord Willingdon suggests. He seems to be certain that the Secretaries will all be Britishers. And he has good reason to be so certain as these posts will all be controlled by the Secretary of State for India. This very obnoxious feature of the Constitution and several others that are at least as obnoxious furnish the reason why the Constitution needs to be worked only to be wrecked.

The Best Way

That the Congress Council policy, to succeed fully, needs due co-operation from other Nationalist parties goes without saying. And that co-operation is as certain as the triumph of the Congress at the elections. Presiding over the C. P. and Berar Muslim Political Conference at Nagpur during the week-end, Maulana Shaukat Ali said: "I confidently predict that the Congress will come out triumphant in general constitutncies and the Muslim League in Muslim constituencies." The prediction will come true to a large extent but it would be decidedly better if Nationalist Muslims contested the elections on the Congress ticket as proof positive of their Nationalism and acceptance of a radical policy. That will better secure the Hindu-Muslim co-operation the need for which Maulana Shaukat Ali himself realises. He reminded the Hindus, in his address, that a self-governing India would be impossible if they as the majority were not prepared to concede Muslim demands. Now, the Congress has pledged itself to adopt only such a communal settlement as is acceptable to all the important minorities. But the demands, besides being consistent with nationalism, should be thoroughly representative. Demands like communal electorates are neither consistent with nationalism nor representative. The best way to solve the whole constitutional problem is the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly to determine the whole constitution, including the question of communal representation, it being understood that the demands of a minority community will, if so desired by it, be primarily determined by the representatives of the community in the Assembly, which will itself be elected on the basis of adult franchise or a franchise as near to it as possible. We do not see why those Muslims who claim to be thoroughly nationalist and democratic should not whole-heartedly accept this Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly. Once the demand becomes universal or nearly so, it will be impossible for Government to resist it. It will automatically wreck the bogus constitution that is proposed to be foisted on the country and for which Lord Willingdon predicts such a glorious future.

Britain's Choice

The proceedings of the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee prove quite clearly that the Powers, which constitute and guide it, are out to isolate Russia and betray Spain. While accusations were being exchanged between Russia and Spain on the one side and Italy, Germany and Portugal on the other—and the whole world knew which side was indulging only in a counterblast—Britain has crashed in with a charge-sheet of her own and quite unexpectedly. If those, who are responsible for it, were striving for a dramatic effect of suddenness, they deserve to be complimented on their success. They have taken the whole world, except, of course, themselves—and possibly also Italy, Germany and Portugal?—unawares. In fact many Britishers keenly interested in the Spanish crisis and some of them having even the advantage of a series of detailed talks on the subject of Non-Intervention and Fascist breaches with members of the British Cabinet, would have been shocked to learn on Saturday that their Government was keeping a packet of surprises—all its own—as a guarded secret to overwhelm the noisy Reds. But one can now understand why Britain had been exhibiting such lack of concern over the Non-Intervention Committees and one can also appreciate Lord Flymouth's preliminary expression of views on allegations against Germany.

It is now obvious that so far as the imperialist Powers of Europe are concerned, they have made their choice in Spain as between Socialism and Fascism and they would pursue their choice, no matter how blatant and foul the means might be. But the attitude of Britain as revealed by her sudden and unexpected charge-sheet, goes, in its possible reactions, beyond the problem of Spain. It possesses indeed, a far-reaching and deeper significance in connection with the present international situation. Britain has preferred three charges against Russia. As against that there is only one charge against Italy, there is only a suggestion of doubt about a minor point or two against Germany and there is not a word against Portugal. This apportionment of blame constitutes a precise representation of British prejudices and preferences. It is almost a public expression of these. And what the world, and particularly India, must note is not only that Spain is being betrayed but that the British explosion at the Non-Intervention has been timed to coincide with the formal formation of a Fascist bloc in Europe and an open declaration of its purpose—the two main results of the Hitler-Ciano conversations.

PRESS LAW IN COCHIN

Sir Shanmukham Chetty's Handiwork

(BY K. E. M.)

Until 1110 Mal. Era (equal to 1934-5) the Cochin State could claim the unique position of having no Press Law of any sort. In that year the State Legislative Council amended the Press and Registration of Books Regulation to make publication of the newspaper editor's name compulsory and to prohibit transmission by the State postal service of obscene literature, and the Criminal Procedure Code to empower the Government to forfeit seditious and obscene literature. Various administrative acts of the Diwan Sir Shanmukham Chetti, who assumed office in 1935, caused discontent among a section of the State subjects, another section, as elsewhere, supporting the Government's actions either from conviction or from self-interest. The discontent was voiced in the public press, and the Government, apparently to put it down, promulgated a Cochin Newspapers Regulations containing many stringent provisions, as a measure of "immediate legislation emergently required," the action being taken under section 15 of the Legislative Council Regulation which empowers the Diwan to propose and the Maharaja to assent to such legislation without the intervention of the Council. The Regulation came into force at once for a period of six months. The Legislative Council was to meet ten days later, but the Government would not wait for so long. On the 24th March, in the Legislative Council, a member moved, without previous notice, as he was entitled to do, that the sitting be adjourned, but the Diwan-President decided that the motion could not be allowed, and 15 members walked out of the Council as a protest against the passing of the Newspapers Regulation. On the 26th March, for placing the law permanently on the statute book, the Government introduced a Cochin Newspapers Bill in the Council, the statement of objects and reasons saying that there had been a tendency of late to transcend the limits of fair and legitimate criticism and indulge in the dissemination of false and objectionable matter among the public, and that the Government considered it essential in the interests of good administration and of maintaining a healthy and well-informed public opinion that the publication of newspapers within the State should be brought under better control. Concrete instances where the existing law was found insufficient were not forthcoming, but in the course of the debate, the Law Member and the Diwan-President roundly stated that if the Council refused even to refer the Bill to a select committee and threw it out, the Government would feel compelled "to do the inevitable," "to devise how to get over that position," the allusion being of course to the exercise of the extraordinary powers of the Government, e.g., section 20 of the Legislative Council Regulation reserved the prerogative right of the Maharaja to make and pass Regulations and Proclamations independent of the Council. In spite of all this, the majority of the Council threw out the Bill.

Securities From Newspapers

Under the temporary Regulation all newspapers had to take out licences, and surprisingly varying amounts of licence-fee or security were demanded from them. Recently the Government said in the Legislative Council that in fixing the amounts they generally asked for only Rs. 5 from periodicals devoted to purely literary and business topics, Rs. 10 from those dealing with political and social questions, and Rs. 50 from new publications, but that higher sums were demanded from newspapers which were thought to be likely to abuse the rights of legitimate criticism. Accordingly, Rs. 10 was demanded from two Weeklies, edited by two M.L.C.'s members of the panel of chairmen, and from a daily which (in the words of a member of the Council) professes to be a keeper of the conscience of the Government, Rs. 100 from a daily which till January 1936 used to criticise the Administration, whose editor was then arrested for sedition, which immediately changed its policy, and whose prosecution was afterwards withdrawn, Rs. 200 from a weekly which in consequence ceased to exist, and the maximum Rs. 500 from "Keralan," a small-sized daily of 8 pages, owned and managed by a private limited company of respectable gentlemen and ladies, which used to publish articles not agreeable to the Government, especially on its policy in the matter of befriending a Videshi concern against a 100 per cent. Swadeshi

(Continued on Page 8.)

Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill

Review Of Principal Features

By Jagmohandas J. Kapadia.

I.

It was on the 15th October that the Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill as amended by the Council of State was finally passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Bill contains 124 Clauses with several sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses. The changes made in the existing law are so numerous and in several instances so important that it is desirable that the investing public should have opportunities of being enlightened thereon. This series is an attempt in that direction. It should, however, be explained that it is not possible, within the scope of a limited number of press articles, to enter into a detailed examination of the changes made, raising as they do, several important issues. I would, therefore, confine myself to a survey of the more important changes, leaving those interested to obtain detailed information from the Bill itself.

Managing Agents

Under the existing Act 'Managing Agent' is not separately defined but is included in the definition of 'Manager.' The terms 'Manager' and 'Managing Agent' are now separately defined. 'Manager' means a person entrusted with the management of the whole affairs of a Company subject to the Directors' control and direction and includes a Director or any other person occupying the position of a Manager by whatever name called and whether under a contract of service or not. 'Managing Agent' means a person firm or company entitled to the management of the whole affairs of a company by virtue of an agreement with the company, and under the control and direction of the Directors except to the extent, if any, otherwise provided for in the agreement, and includes any person, firm or company occupying such position by whatever name called. An explanation has been appended to make it clear that, if a person occupying the position of a Managing Agent calls himself a Manager, he would nevertheless be regarded as Managing Agent and not a Manager. The essential difference between the two definitions lies in the fact that while in the case of the Manager Directors' control is absolute, in the case of the Managing Agent such control may be so limited or curtailed by the terms of the Managing Agency Agreement as to vest in the Managing Agent powers of management which are ordinarily exercisable by the Directors. Although amendments were moved in the Assembly to set right this aspect they were not accepted. There is, however, one redeeming feature. By Clause 8 of the Bill Regulation 71 of Table A has been made compulsory. This regulation, among other things, provides that the business of the company shall be managed by the Directors who may exercise all the powers of the Company as are not required to be exercised by the company in General Meeting subject however to the provisions contained in the Articles of Association. Consequently any restrictions on the Directors' powers of management that may be imposed by the Managing Agency Agreement will also have to be stated in the Articles of Association. If I am right, new Clause (p) of sub-section (1) of section 93 which has been inserted by clause 50 of the Bill would then come into play. This clause requires that the nature and extent of restrictions, if, any, imposed by the Articles on the Directors' powers of management should be disclosed in the Prospectus. Thus so far as Prospectus Companies are concerned these restrictions would be liable to disclosure; nevertheless every investor as well as every person who agrees to serve as a Director will do well to acquaint himself with the nature of the powers conferred upon the Managing Agent by the Agency Agreement.

Subsidiary Companies

The next definition of importance is that of 'Subsidiary Company.' Broadly stated, if the amount of the shares held by one company in another company is at the time when the accounts of the holding company are made up more than fifty per cent. of the issued share-capital of the other company or such as to entitle the holding company to more than fifty per cent. of the voting power in the other company or the holding company has power directly or indirectly to appoint the majority of the Directors of the other company, then that other company is to be considered a Subsidiary Company. It is also laid down that a Subsidiary Company includes a sub-subsidiary company. The latter change is in advance of the English legislation and is of great importance as it is designed to get at not merely a subsidiary but subsidiary of a subsidiary.

Constitution And Incorporation

Under this head an important change is made. Section (4) of the existing Act which prohibits formation of partnerships exceeding ten persons in the case of banking business and twenty persons in the case of other business is made inapplicable to a joint family carrying on joint family trade or business and it is also provided that where two or more such joint families form a partnership, in computing the number of persons for the purposes of the section, minor members of such families shall be excluded.

Memorandum Of Association

Clause 5 of the Bill makes another important amendment in section 10 of the existing Act. This section provides that a company shall not alter the conditions contained in its Memorandum except in the cases and in the mode and to the extent for which express provision is made in the Act. A provision has now been added to the section to the effect that any provision in the Memorandum relating to the appointment of a manager or managing agent and other matters of a like nature incidental or subsidiary to the main objects of the company, shall not be deemed to be a condition. The object of the change appears to be to facilitate amendment of the matters covered by the proviso which having regard to the provisions of section 12 has given rise to difficulties in those cases where the appointment of man-

(Continued on Page 14)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE CONTRAST

Our Delhi correspondent points out that much surprise is felt among the non-officials there at the contrast between Government's attitude towards Britain and that towards Japan in respect of trade treaties. The contrast is certainly glaring and significant. In the case of the Indo-British Agreement, though it was denounced by the Legislative Assembly, it has been indefinitely extended on the plea that negotiations are going on for a fresh Agreement. But in the case of the Indo-Japanese Pact, though negotiations are also going on for a fresh one, Government have given notice terminating it. It is also significant that while in the former case the Assembly was defied, it was not at all consulted about the latter. And this is going to be the spirit in which the new "Reforms" are going to be worked!

RED SHIRTS' MESSAGE

The speeches which Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is delivering in his present tour are marked as much by an unsparing outspokenness as by sturdy nationalism. Khan Abdul Gaffar is rendering yeoman's service in exposing the misrepresentations which interested parties assiduously spread against the Congress. It is the fashion in certain quarters to represent the Congress as a purely Hindu organization. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his valiant Red Shirts of the Frontier are, of course, a living refutation of that charge. As he aptly pointed out in his recent speech at Allahabad, while every other organisation including the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference refused to help Khudai Khitmatgars in their hour of trouble, Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress alone took up their cause. Moreover, the problem of poverty is common to both the communities and only by common endeavours can it be solved. Mutual trust and mutual co-operation can alone solve India's economic and other problems.

NOT SURPRISING.

The refusal of a passport to political workers wishing to go abroad has recently been so common in India that one is not much surprised to learn that Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has been refused a passport to go to Europe to represent India at the International Women's Conference at Brussels. The grounds for the refusal are not yet known but it may be presumed that Government do not much relish an exposure of the state of things in India at international conferences by radical Congress leaders like Mrs. Kamaladevi. But sooner or later, somehow or other, the situation in India will be exposed all the world over and the unwarranted bans on Indians' free movements will only give point to the exposure.

JUST HOMAGE

In the felicitous statement, which he has issued regarding the Congress President's tour in the South, Mr. Satyamurti has paid a very handsome tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He rightly stressed not only the latter's merits as a politician and a leader, but also the qualities of head and heart which endear Jawaharlal, the man, to everybody who comes across him. Mr. Satyamurti also refers to the single jarring note struck by "those self-respectors" who timidly accosted the Congress President only to be confounded and confused by his straightforward remarks. In passing, we must be grateful to Mr. Satyamurti personally, for having assured the country that no difference of opinion on the vexed question of office acceptance will be allowed to be exploited by the enemies of the Congress.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ATTITUDE.

If a report from Lahore is to be relied upon, Pandit Malaviya does not favour the idea of the "Nationalist" party putting up their own candidates and would prefer to support the best candidates in consonance with the policy of his party. This decision is hardly surprising. The "Nationalist" party exists merely on paper. But so far as Pandit Malaviya himself is concerned his position demands that he should not adopt a non-committal attitude which, at the very best, offers itself for exploitation by communalists. He should once for all declare himself definitely on one side or the other. That he owes it to himself and to the Congress in the history which he has played no mean part, to do so on the side of the great national organisation is obvious.

PETTY OFFICIOUSNESS

One fails to understand the Mangalore Educational Officer's objection to the inclusion of Pandit Jawaharlal's Autobiography in the Municipal Library. Only petty officiousness can prompt such a ban on a book which has been universally acknowledged—even by the severest political opponents of Jawaharlal—to be one of the greatest books of this decade. We are glad the Municipal Councillors condemned the Educational Officer's action and resolved to address the Director of Public Instruction in the matter. The incident in itself is not of much importance except so far as it shows the slavish mentality of some minor Indian bureaucrats, which, unfortunately, not seldom receives silent affirmation from higher authorities, too. Surely the Educational Officer of Mangalore does not consider himself to be a more competent judge of the merits of a book than the Government of India themselves.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"At the end of the 14th Year of the Fascist era, I offer the olive branch which springs from an immense forest—a forest of eight million bayonets well-sharpened and gripped in young and firm fists."

—Il Duce's "message of peace" to the world.

* * * *

Speaking at Benares, Jawaharlal disapproved of the agitation against the Communal Award.

Too bad. He evidently doesn't know what he is letting himself in for.

* * * *

This agitation, even if it achieved certain amendment, would, he felt, relegate the real problem of India, Swaraj, to the background.

It might. But does it matter? And the President had better not blurt out the truth. It quite naturally hurts the sensitive.

* * * *

Jawaharlal also declared that peasants and workers would predominate in the next Congress fight which would really be based on their economic demands.

That is why some of us are so anxiously keen on fighting Congress candidates at the next elections.

* * * *

Van Zealand must write a note of profound gratitude to the British Government.

The refusal by the subordinate branch of the latter to grant a passport to Kamaladevi, that dangerous Indian Socialist, is a touching expression of "India's" keen sense of friendship and good will towards Belgium and an earnest solicitude for the welfare and safety of her people.

* * * *

The Hindu Mahasabha is reported to have demanded an International Solution for the Indian Communal Problem.

Meanwhile how would it be if it referred its own inter-communal problem for prior International Solution?

* * * *

Apropos of the Bombay riots Maulana Shaukat Ali "asked what good they expected (both Hindus and Muslims) out of this unfortunate affair."

What an utterly obvious question to ask!

* * * *

KARACHI BAN ON "PUNJAB KA SHER".

—Headline.

Who is it? Not certainly Sir Henry Craik, who is already there visiting the Sind Paradise—we mean the Government Secretariat.

* * * *

German recognition of the Italian Empire in Ethiopia is the first concrete result of Count Ciano's visit to Herr Hitler.

The second will emerge—you wait and see—from Whitehall.

* * * *

Portugal has severed diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government.

As a counterblast protests against Spanish Government's open and continuous breaches of the Non-Intervention Pact to the prejudice of the insurgents.

* * * *

Lord Plymouth (Britain) expressed to the Non-Intervention Committee his view that the German reply to the Spanish Government's charges were satisfactory.

Long live the British Daniel!

* * * *

But wait. The noble British Lord qualified his statement by adding "except one or two points".

From the point of view of Whitehall statesmanship, which is another name for—but never mind what it is another name for. The point about the "one or two points" is that the exception constitutes an unwarranted, arbitrary act of injustice against Germany, and Herr Hitler is entitled to demand satisfaction from the British Government declining to accept all plea of wise expediency.

* * * *

Three charges against the Soviet.

One charge against Italy and

A point or two against Germany.

The distribution of charges and the proportion thereof explain with mathematical thoroughness Britain's own position of strict impartiality as between Spain and her rebels.

It also explains where Britain stands.

* * * *

A newly married couple are spending their honeymoon on an uninhabited island.

The island, we understand, is actually so very uninhabited that despite assiduous search they could not find a single society-paper photographer or gossip columnist on it.

Release Alleged "Red Front" Leader

British M.P.s' And Peers' S.O.S. To Hitler

LONDON, By Air Mail.

Twenty peers and M.P.s have sent Herr Hitler a letter asking him to review immediately the case of Edgar Andre, whose head lies in the shadow of the Nazi axe, and to order a new trial or his release.

EVIDENCE RECANTED

Andre, a Communist, was condemned to death after a second trial on a charge of moral responsibility for clashes between the National Socialists and Communists from 1927 to 1932, and in particular of the murder of a Nazi in 1931.

He was arrested in 1933, after Herr Hitler's accession to power, and has been in prison—beaten and tortured—ever since.

He has admitted that statements were taken by lawyers in Oslo from witnesses proving that Andre was not guilty of the murder, and that he was not the leader of the Red Front Fighters League.

The signatories include Lord Arnold, Lord Faringdon, Sir Stafford Crpps, Mr. Tom Johnston, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. William Lunn and Mr. George Lathan.

The signatories to the letter allege that one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, whose evidence was mainly responsible for Andre's conviction, has publicly stated that his evidence was false.

SLAVERY IN SAUDI ARABIA

Will Ibn Saud Implement Treaty Of Jeddah?

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

A point which has not been sufficiently noted about the renewal of the Treaty of Jedda between the British Government and the Government of Saudi Arabia is the prospect it holds out of keeping slavery in Saudi Arabia in some sort of bounds and even reducing it, and also of securing better treatment of existing slaves, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The British Government has had the right of freeing such slaves as got to the British Legation at Jedda. The maximum number so freed in any one year has been fifty. This is certainly a negligible number in comparison with the total number of slaves in Saudi Arabia, but even this right to manumit was intensely disliked by the Saudi Government.

The British Government has nevertheless held on to the right until now, but is surrendering it on the present renewal of the treaty in return for an undertaking by the Saudi Government that it will forbid the importation of slaves by land or sea unless they are recognised slaves in their country of origin (they might be bales of merchandise); (2) that it will increase facilities for manumission, and (3) that it will provide for the better treatment of slaves.

The British Government feels that it has traded its right to free slaves at Jedda to good purpose, and no doubt it has if Ibn Saud, who after all is a despot, sees that the new decrees are carried out. For instance, the stopping of the importation of slaves should put an end to a considerable traffic in slaves up through the Yemen.

RADIO INSTILLS HEROISM

Russians Exercise In Tune With The Music

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail.)

A new form of heroism is being instilled into Russian life.

Recently it was Stakhanovism, which began when a 29-year-old miner discovered innocently that he and his mates could quadruple their output. That movement swept the country.

Now it is early morning physical exercises. At 5-45 a.m. the Moscow radio station calls listeners from their beds and broadcasts a course of training set to music

Everyone is expected to join in "as a thank offering for Government welfare schemes."

FAN MAIL.

So enthusiastic are some of the recruits that the radio station have a fan mail.

A young man called Semenoff writes that he never misses his morning exercises, realising how important they are for "the future warriors of the Red Army."

A schoolmistress says that although she is fifty she—and some of her pupils—are taking the exercises.

A joiner writes that when he began to exercise regularly he was the laughing stock of his family. Now the whole family, except the father, are keen "radio physical training fans." He hopes that his father will become one soon.

MAKING BRITISHERS COLONY-CONSCIOUS

Empire Exhibition Opened At London

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

London schoolmasters will be able to give their pupils a new and effective geography lesson this month by taking them to Charing Cross Underground Station, where a Colonial Empire Exhibition has been opened. In these days the words "British Empire" are apt to mean for us only the Dominions, and it is not a bad thing to be reminded now and then that our colonial Empire contains some forty separate territories covering (if we include the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) some 3,000,000 square miles, and that in it we have made ourselves responsible for the welfare of more than 60,000,000 people.

COLONY-CONSCIOUS.

The exhibition consists of samples of the products of the various colonies. The fact that Malta is given the same amount of space as the whole of British East Africa suggests a faulty sense of proportion, and one wonders what are the really important exports among the many which are given equal prominence. But it is fun to learn that Cyprus produces lace and vermouth, that Malta makes macaroni and marble, beer, and buttons, that pewter comes from Malaya and graphite from Ceylon. If the exhibition helps one to these odd discoveries it is doing something to fulfil its presumed purpose of making us colony-conscious. — "Manchester Guardian".

SOME REALISTIC DEFINITIONS?

A correspondent complains, says "The Morning Post" that the terms "Bolshevist," "Communist," 'Red' 'Liberal', 'Socialist', and so forth are used nowadays with very little regard to their exact significance. He asks for some light on the subject and I cheerfully give it. The following definitions are accurate but not official:—

Bolshevist: A Socialist with a brick in his pocket.

Marxist: One who believes that the under-dog of to-day's society should be the top-dog of to-morrow's.

Communist: A Marxist with two bricks in his pocket.

A Red: Anyone who sings "The Red Flag" with gusto.

Socialist: An equalitarian believer in universal bureaucracy, who does not know what else he wants, but will not be happy till he gets it.

Labour: The political status of a trade unionist.

Liberal: Once a free-trader who believed in personal liberty, compulsory teetotalism, the suppression of betting, the English Sunday, minimum wages, maximum profits and plenty of unemployed in case industry looked up. Now—a disillusioned Radical who is unwilling to become a Conservative and afraid to become a Socialist.

Authoritarian: See "Dictator."

Dictator: An autocrat who governs with the consent of the governed, which he takes for granted.

Tyrant: A Dictator who goes on governing whether the governed want him or not.

Conservative: A Progressive who believes in looking before he leaps.

Tory: A Conservative who thinks it better to be on the safe side, and not leap at all.

I do not pretend that this catalogue is exhaustive. I merely suggest that it is a handy guide to political behaviourism. Try it on your neighbour and see how he reacts.

COMMON INTERESTS OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN

French Official On Colonial Problems

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The French administrative system in Indo-China as compared with British India was described by M. C. A. Le Neveu, director-general of the 'Union Coloniale Francaise', to the East India Association at Caxton Hall. The chair was taken by Dr. Drummond Shiels.

The French Ambassador, in a message to the meeting, wrote that Great Britain and France, both being great colonial Powers, had responsibilities all over the world, which required a permanent understanding between them. The French task in Indo-China was much simpler than that of the British in India. Religious or racial problems, if they existed, were of little importance in Indo-China, and the population there offered points of similarity with the population of France.

M. Le Neveu said that the absence of a common measure between French and British administration in Indo-China and India was due to both countries carrying their national principles and traditions to their oversea territories. The idea of an Indian Dominion seemed to a Frenchman very daring, since in India the British were an infinitesimal minority; but the very structure of the British Empire might have helped towards a federation of all elements in India. The French had brought progress to Eastern lands as had the British; each had done it in their own way.

FRENCH TO FOLLOW

Whatever their preferences might be, let them remember that the soundness of a policy depended much more on the manner, in which it was applied than on the political concept from which it derived. He suggested that the Council of the Secretary of State for India was a model for representation of Indian interests at home which France might follow; and also an occasional exchange of selected officials for two or three years at a time between India and Indo-China.

The Chairman said that the differences between French and British colonial methods were not so fundamental as was sometimes suggested. The British arrangements were so varied and lacking in logical arrangement that we could parallel in one or other of our colonies almost every system applied elsewhere.

Sir Atul Chatterjee (who followed Dr. Drummond Shiels in the chair), Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Lord Askwith, and Mr. Lalkaka also spoke.

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA'S LETTERS FOR SALE

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A series of letters from Lawrence of Arabia which Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., is offering for sale at Sotheby's on November 10 reveals a friendship between the two which began with questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. Thurtle's interest in Lawrence was aroused by stories of his presence on the North-West Frontier of India in 1928 and rumours that he had been inciting the Afghans to revolt. The Socialist M.P. questioned the Secretary for India about these rumours and also asked why Lawrence had been allowed to enlist in the R.A.F. under the name of T. E. Shaw.

"One night after I had come Thurtle said "I received a telephone call from a man who said his name was Shaw.

"'I do not think I know you'. I said. 'No,' replied the caller. 'But you have been asking questions about me in the House of Commons'."

Lawrence said he was very anxious not to have his change of name discussed, and Mr. Thurtle agreed to withdraw further questions which he had put down. "But," he added, "how do I know you really are T. E. Shaw?"

Lawrence said he would come to see him at the House. He duly presented himself in the Lobby and filled in the usual visitor's card—which is included with his letters in next month's sale. The friendship thus begun lasted until Lawrence's tragic death in a motor-cycle accident.

Mr. Thurtle consulted Lawrence's brother before deciding to sell the letters.

"I am sure Lawrence himself would have approved", he said. "He and I had a common ambition—to own a cottage in the country. Lawrence bought one, but I have not yet got mine. I am going to use the money these letters realise to fulfil my ambition."

Much of the correspondence concerns Mr. Thurtle's agitation for the abolition of the death penalty for desertion in the Army and for the abolition of church parade. Both proposals had Lawrence's warm approval.

In one of his letters he wrote that courage and cowardice in war were the same thing and that a man who could run away was a potential V. C.

In another, Lawrence confessed that his 'false reputation" was "as itchy to wear as a false beard."

Two months before his death, Lawrence told Mr. Thurtle about his sadness at leaving the R.A.F., and referred to the bombing 'plane as the "only democratic weapon."

Close & Friendly Italo-German Co-operation

REVELATIONS ABOUT CIANO-HITLER PARLEYS

Bolshevist Bogey On Brain Of Two Gunmen Of Europe?

BERLIN, October 25.

Locarno, the League of Nations, the Danube problem, Spain, Bolshevism and Abyssinia were the main heads of discussion of Count Ciano's talks, who, in an interview before his departure, reviewed the progress. Firstly, he pointed out that Italy and Germany had already answered the British Note affirming their desire to co-operate and conclude a Guarantee Pact for Western Europe. Secondly, it had been decided to maintain close and friendly Italo-German contact, regarding the League of Nations' problem.

DANUBE PROBLEM.

Thirdly, Italy and Germany had also decided on close co-operation regarding the Danube. In the meantime were noted, to their mutual satisfaction, the practical and positive results in favour of Austria which had already occurred. Fourthly, it was agreed that General Franco's Government was supported by the Spanish population in the greatest part of Spanish territory, and that General Franco had succeeded in restoring order in contrast to the previous anarchy. At the same time they had confirmed the principle of Non-Intervention, and the maintenance of all international obligations in that connection.

BOLSHEVIST BOGEY.

Count Ciano affirmed that Italy and Germany only wish to see Spain speedily reoccupy her deservedly great position with complete national and colonial integrity. Fifthly, as regards the Bolshevist menace, Italy and Germany have resolved to concentrate all their powers to defend the sacred characteristics of European civilization, and an agreement for Italo-German cultural exchanges will be drawn up shortly. Sixthly, Italo-German commercial activities in Abyssinia have been regulated and the remaining difficulties will be mutually arranged.

PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

A Rome message says a communique showing the broad ground of Count Ciano's discussions in Germany states that the conversations were conducted in an atmosphere of cordial friendliness and concordance of views including the proposals that the two Governments should develop a policy of peace and reconstruction, and have decided to keep in touch with each other with this end in view.

DISTANT DOMINIONS' DEFENCE

Commonwealth Offers Hand Of Co-operation To New Zealand And Australia

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (By Mail.)

The advisability of co-operation between Australia and New Zealand on the question of defence was emphasised by the Commonwealth Minister of Defence (Sir Archdale Parkhill) at a luncheon given by the New Zealand Government in honour of the Australian and British delegates to the aviation and air-mail conference. The defence policies of the two countries, said Sir Archdale, were identical.

SIMILAR PROBLEMS.

"It is in the problems connected with defence perhaps that the two countries are most bound up with each other," he added, "Even apart from their common participation in Imperial defence, their local defence problems are very similar."

Sir Archdale said he brought an invitation from the Australian Government for an officer of the New Zealand defence forces to visit Australia for a month as the guest of his Government.

The officer selected would be given facilities for inspecting the munition works and the various arms of the defence services. The information he would be able to obtain might be of some value to the authorities in the Dominion.

Wing Commander Hepburn of the Royal Australian Air Force, would be returning to Australia via New Zealand towards the end of October, and he would be in the Dominion for something like ten days. This officer had flown from Australia to England, and had inspected most of the larger aerodromes in England, the Continent, and America, and was fully conversant with all the requirements for up-to-date facilities of this nature. The Commonwealth would be only too willing to arrange for the advice of Wing Commander Hepburn to be made available to the New Zealand Government in any direction that might be desired.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWEEP DRAWS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.

The following ar further Cambridgeshire Sweep draws:—

XZ 73711 Lucky Three; Pulgaon;
DN 27673 Odhavaji Harji, Porbandar;
HA 39444 Lucky, Cutch Mandvi;
BM 36541 Trio Bombay;
DL 21581 We Are Three; Karachi;
KD 14814 Laxmi, Bombay.

The draw ended to-day.

MR. SILENDRA GHOSE

Returning To India After 20 Years' Exile

NEW YORK CITY (By Mail)

September 23.

After twenty years' exile, Mr. Silendra Ghose has been allowed to return to India. He will leave New York on November 3rd, and hope to reach Karachi about December 3rd or 4th. Thence he goes through Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Benares to Calcutta arriving in Calcutta about the middle of December.

The following is the copy of letter he has received from the British Embassy at Washington:—

British Embassy,
Washington.
September 19, 1936.

Sir;

With reference to your letter to this Embassy of the 27th August last, I am directed by His Majesty's Charge'd' Affairs to inform you that the Government of India have intimated that they are willing to permit you and your children to return to India.

They are also willing to allow Mrs Ghose to accompany you, if she should wish to do so, provided she gives an undertaking similar to that contained in the last paragraph of your letter to His Majesty's Ambassador of the 26th May, to abstain from revolutionary or violent activities against Government.

In regard to your request for an amnesty in respect of your past activities, I am to assure you that no action will be taken against you in India so long you conduct yourself in a lawful manner, but I am to add that the Government of India reserve the right to take such proceedings against you as they may see fit if you should revert the subversive activities.

I am to suggest that you should apply for the necessary passport or passports to the Acting-British Consul at New York (25 Broadway) who will be prepared to issue you the necessary documents, though you should be able to show evidence that passage to India have been booked. Should Mrs. Ghose also desire a passport for her return to India, you will no doubt, before the application is made, arrange that the undertaking by her, referred to above, is communicated to this Embassy.

I am, Sir.
Yours Very Truly
P. M. Broadmaed
Secretary.

CIVIL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS LEADERS

NADIAD, (By Mail.)

The Nadiad Municipal Council has resolved to present civic address to Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on the occasion of their ensuing visit to Nadiad on the 31st instant.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA)

As a sequel to the threat of the Soviet Government to withdraw from the Non-Intervention Pact, a crisis of grave importance appears likely at the present moment in international politics, and the markets in the different parts of the globe are adopting rather hesitant attitude to watch the future course of events in the realm of politics. But the Bombay markets, whose ways are more often intriguing and inscrutable, are making a rapid headway. Should the present unfortunate Spanish *coup* turns out to be the cause for throwing the whole of Europe into rival and opposing camps, the modern civilised world will receive a halt to its progress and run again into the realm of jungle law.

Whither Steels?

Tata Steels are now the cynosure of all eyes in the local markets. They are making a rapid march without any indication of whither are they drifting. Neither the confusion in international politics at Geneva and London, nor the communal riots at Bombay, could prove to be a check to their undaunted march. A frenzied and rash speculative element now prevails over the whole market, and many are keeping themselves aloof being afraid of the future course of movements in the share market.

A sudden and somewhat unexpected wave of speculative enthusiasm has spread over the market a few days ago, and Tata Steels, the leaders of the market, have mounted upon very precipitous heights within a very brief period of four or five days of one hour trading a day, Ordinaries and Deferreds have gained about 20 and 100 points respectively.

Probably being satisfied with that rise, the speculative element has turned to other counters in the last few days and brought about a rise in Burmahs, Textiles, Cements and then in Hydro-Electrics. Now the whole market is witnessing a special boom for reasons not known to anybody.

In the absence of any definite cause that can be assigned for an all-round boom in industrials, it may be said that it is a play of some of the professional operators who taking advantage of the existence of a large bear interest in the market, have manipulated it to their best advantage.

Condition Of Industry

The Indian Iron and Steel industry is of course progressing well under the protection afforded by the Government, but it does not warrant any ultra optimistic expectations of a millenium dawning over the industry, except in the event of an unfortunate war.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company is making a good progress, but it is now faced with both internal and external problems. The rapid growth of rerolling mills in the country with a total capacity of about 120,000 tons will prove to be a serious competition to Tata's products in various parts of the country. Externally there is the fear of the Japanese competition increasing in future in the Indian market. Mr. A. R. Dalal in a recent interview to a Press representative has pointed out the growing menace of the Japanese competition in India. Already Japan has appeared in the Indian market selling galvanised sheets at a price lower than that of Tatas, and it is the considered opinion of many that Japan will increase her exports to India soon after the Indo-Japanese negotiations are over.

There is, of course, a little rise in the prices of some of the iron and steel products, but the revenues of the Company will not be augmented to such an extent as to enable them to pay any better dividends than last year. While the earnings appear to be more or less stationary, there is an indication of their expenditure increasing by way of making provision for income-tax, and for increasing interest charges.

Above all should the present negotiations for the starting of a steel works materialize, Tatas may have to raise new capital for contributing their share in that Company.

Heading A Crisis?

The Bombay market is often subjected to the criticism that it does not care for dividends and yields. There are very few sound scrips in the market at the present moment which yield a reasonable return of at least 4 per cent. This is an era of cheap money, but it is unsafe to look for less than 4 per cent. yield on industrials. This is obviously due to the fact that there exists the facility of forward trading for a number of scrips in the market. There is also the reason for a periodical crisis in the local market, and should the present rise continues unabated for some time more, it is not an exaggeration to say that the market is heading a crisis, and it will not be a surprise if the market witnesses again a serious crisis in its usual course.

Stabilisation & Interest Rates

Contrary to the expectations of a rise in the interest rates, and a consequent fall in the gilt-edged securities, after the stabilization of currencies, the gilt-edged markets are moving from strength to strength without evening any weakness due to the fears of a war in Europe. With the heavy gold purchases, the British Treasury is trying to perpetuate the cheap money policy for some time to come, and the armament programmes are also designed in such a way as not to cause a dislocation in interest rates. A somewhat similar conditions also prevail in other countries and it is believed in many circles that the general trend of interest rates will not show an upward trend till a definite rise in commodities comes and the demand for funds from trade and industries increases.

India, being free from the constant influx and eflux of funds, is also enjoying the cheap money policy, and the Government of India are also endeavouring to maintain the same. Markets funds are daily augmented by increased gold exports, and there is the absence of any armament programmes and capital expenditure on public works so as to absorb the surplus funds and create employment to the unemployed millions. Despite the rumblings of a war all over the world, the cheap money era is likely to prevail a long to come, and so no apprehensions need be expressed, regarding the gilt-edged at the present moment.

ILLEGAL ARMS FOR SPANISH GOVT.

French Discovery Of Organisation

PARIS, Oct. 24.

A widespread organisation for clandestine shipment of arms to the Spanish Government is reported to have been discovered at Avignon during a police raid on a local bar. The search followed receipt by the Judicial authorities of an anonymous letter. An astonishing collection of arms is alleged to have been found including a German Mauser, Swedish Sub-machineguns, French revolvers and machinegun cartridges. The premises were apparently used as a depot for arms collected from various parts of France and abroad by the Extreme Left organisation for despatch to Spain via Marseilles.—Reuter.

GOVT. AIRSHIPS DESTROYED

LISBON, October 25.

Two airships moored at the aerodrome in Madrid ready to take the Spanish Government to safety as soon as the final attack on Madrid begins were destroyed by insurgent 'planes according to the "Diario de Lisboa". Insurgent 'planes are also claimed to have brought down in flames an enormous bomber sighted flying in the direction of Burgos, to-day, presumably intending to bomb the insurgent headquarters.—Reuter's Special.

SIRMISH AT WADISHERAR.

JERUSALEM, October 25.

One British soldier was killed and two wounded in a sharp skirmish with a band of armed Arabs at Wadisherar, to the north-east of Nablus, during the night, according to a report not yet confirmed. A number of Arabs were taken prisoner. Arab casualties are unknown.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In R. A. (First) Examination, **first class first with Distinction (or Honours)** and cent per cent passes

In **Chartered Insurance** (A.C.I.I.) the best and largest **results in India** with **two distinctions** (or Honours).

In **D. Com. (I.M.C.)** the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with **five Distinctions** (or Honours) and in **Business Management** Diplomas **All successful candidates** in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are **Davar's College men.**

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or write for Prospectus,
80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Mahatma Opens Bharat Mata Mandir

Hopes It Will Fulfil Purpose Of Common Place Of Worship For All

"FRONTIER GANDHI" ON TRUE IMPLICATION OF RELIGION

BENARES, Oct. 25.

"The temple contains no image of any god or goddess. It has only a relief map of India made of marble stone in it. I hope this temple which will serve as a cosmopolitan platform for people of all religions, castes and creeds including Harijans will go a great way in promoting religious unity, peace and love in the country."

With these words Mahatma Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Bharat Mata Mandir this afternoon, before vast gathering which numbered over 25,000 and was composed of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains, Buddhists, Chinese and Harijans, who had come from all parts of the country.

The people were seated under a big "shamiana" pitched up in the spacious premises of the Temple, which were ceremoniously decorated with flowers, leaves and plants.

Among the prominent leaders who attended the function were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Sarat Bose, Dr. B. C. Roy, Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon and most professors of the Benares Hindu University.

RECITAL OF HYMNS AND GATHAS.

After the Temple was opened, Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan were taken round the temple. The pandits of the Kashi Vidyapith chanted hymns from the Vedas and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from the Koran. Buddha Dharma Gathas were recited by Buddhist monks, Parsi Gathas by Parsi priests and the song of "Bharat Mata" by ladies. "Prasad" was distributed at the end.

Continuing, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was not willing to leave his present residence as many people were ill there but the love of Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta who had got the Temple constructed, had dragged him there.

LOVE AND GOD.

Referring to the 'bhajan' of Miraben he said where there is love God is present there.

Gandhiji added that he was not fit to perform the opening ceremony of the Temple, but as Pandit Malaviya's blessings were with him he set his hands to it.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan expressed delight at being present at the function and explained the true implications of religion. He said that in old days mosques were built, where people of all religions could go and say their prayers. He hoped that the temple which was going to be opened by Mahatma Gandhi would fulfil the supreme purpose of a common place of worship and prayer.

Dr. Bhagwan Das at the outset welcomed the guests to the home of love built by Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta. He stressed that the cardinal principles of all religions were the same, namely, the fostering of love, peace and unity.

MESSAGES OF GOOD WISHES.

Mr. Sri Prakash read out a number of messages of good wishes and success for the function, from Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Vijayaraghavachari, Reverend J. C. Jackson, Shrimathi Sarojadevi Choudhurani, Sir Sitaram, Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda, Dr. Satyapal, Acharya Dhruva and others. —United Press

FORGET RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES

BENARES, Oct. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi performed this afternoon the opening ceremony of the Temple of Mother India, in the presence of huge gatheing including the leaders attending the Congress Parliamentary Board session. The proceedings commenced with a prayer to Mother India.

Dr. Bhagavandas welcoming Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the other leaders, stressed the principle that the teachings of all religions were the same. He wished the Temple of Mother India to be a place of worship for people of all religions.

Khan Abdul Gaffar then spoke.

When Mahatma Gandhi was to begin his speech the crowd became uncontrollable. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru got up and went to where the crush was greatest and eventually persuaded the people to sit quietly. Mahatma Gandhi wished the Temple to be a place where all Indians could go to show respect to Mother India and forget their religious differences.

The proceedings were ended by the recitation of portion of the sacred books of the various religions.—A. P.

MAHATMA BLESSES POET

Presents Maithilisaran With Appreciation Volume

BENARES, Oct. 25.

At 8 this morning Mahatma Gandhi attended the Purnahuti ceremony of Bharat Mata temple.

Thereafter he visited Kalabhwan at Nagripracharni Sabha.

Then he presented a copy of "Maithili-Appreciation Volume" to Poet Maithili Saran, the celebrated Hindi poet, who completed his fiftieth year last summer. Mahatmaji in presenting the volume to the poet with other books, blessed the poet. There was a huge gathering at the function. Mr. Shivprasad Gupta, Kaka Kalelkar, Mr. Mahadev Desai accompanied Mahatmaji.—United Press.

MAHATMAJI AT BENARES

BENARES, Oct. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived last night at Moghalsarai by the Calcutta Mail via Allahabad. Sjt. Sri Prakash and other leaders went to Moghalsarai to receive Mahatmaji who was taken to Seva-Upavan, residence of Mr. Shivprasad Gupta.—United Press.

Shiv Prasad Gupta Clears Misconceptions

BENARES, Oct. 25.

His attention being drawn to Mr. Ruchiram Shah's statement regarding the Bharat Mata Mandir, Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, the founder of the Mandir, in a statement to the press says:—

"I regret very much that the learned professor has apparently been misled by the incomplete press messages.

The temple is open to all of every religion, creed and caste. My original desire was that the representatives of other religions should also assist in opening the temple with their own chants, but I could not secure such representatives in time. So perforce it will be opened with Vedic chants. I hope to arrange periodic recitations of all scriptures in the temple in the future.

I have invited friends of all creeds and castes to join the function. I earnestly request the professor and all others—Muslims, Christians, so-called untouchables, Brahmins, and Buddhists—to visit the place and favour us with their advice and guidance on Sunday when the opening ceremony of the temple will be performed by Mahatma Gandhi."—United Press.

Why She Committed Suicide

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 24.

She was devoted to him, but he ill treated her suspecting her fidelity. So she committed suicide.

It is stated that a young Muslim girl was not in good terms with her husband who always treated her badly because he suspected her fidelity. The other day she was beaten severely and when her husband was off, she threw herself into a well and ended her life.—United Press.

HOSHIARPUR DIST. BOARD CLERK IN TROUBLE.

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 24.

At the instance of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, as the Chairman of District Board, Lala Arian Das, Treasury officer, is instituting a departmental inquiry into the conduct of the Head Clerk of the Board.

It is alleged that apprehending that the due date of his retirement was approaching fast the head clerk erased the figures of his age from the office file and changed it reducing it by four years.—United Press.

WOMEN OF MADRID LEAVE KITCHENS AND TRAIN TO DEFEND CITY AGAINST REBELS' GREAT ONSLAUGHT.

PRESS LAW IN COCHIN

(Continued From Page 6)

Trichur Electric Supply Corporation.

A Newspaper Penalized

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th August, 1936, supporting a cut motion to protest against the methods adopted by the police to counteract the lawful activities of the Trichur Electric Corporation, whose licence granted by the previous Administration so far back as September 1931 the present Govenment cancelled in March 1936, one member spoke rather strongly, in English. A summary of the speech, translated into Malayam, was published in the ordinary course, in almost identica. language, in the two dailies of Trichur, the "Keralan" (the Rs. 500 paper) and the "Gamathi" (the Rs. 100 paper), the "Malayalee," the "Malayala Manorama," and the Malayala Rajyam", all of Travancore, the "Mathrubhumi" of Calicut in British Malabar, and in English itself in the "Hindu" and the "Indian Express" of Madras. The speech was rather hot stuff, and its delivery in the Council chamber was possibly considered to be privileged. But whether speeches in the Council were privileged or not, there could be no doubt that the newspapers published the Council proceedings in good faith, in the ordinary course of journalism, and contemporaneously with them. But, on the ground that the "article" (report of the Council proceedings, that is) generally, and three passages therein in particular, were likely to excite disaffection against or bring into hatred or contempt the Government of His Highness, the Government on the 24th August cancelled the "Keralan's" licence, and with it forfeited the security of Rs. 500.

Under the provisions of the Regulation the newspaper may apply for the grant of a fresh licence on a fresh security which may go up to Rs. 2,500, which, in its turn, may be forfeited for another "offence," and the copies of the paper searched for and seized The newspaper may also apply for reconsideration of the Government's order, and the latter shall either do it or refer the matter to the Chief Court who will then decide whether the offending article was really of the nature stated by the Government. On these points the party concerned has taken no decision yet. But the "safeguard" on paper may not be worth much in actual practice For, be it noted, the Chief Court would seem to have no power to pronounce on the questions of privilege in or outside the Council, the "bona fides" of the journal in publishing outside, or the sentence imposed; they can only say whether the published matter was of the nature described by the Government. If that was so, the punishment was for the executive.

On the 24th August, according to Press reports, the Diwan "certified" that the passage of the rejected Bill was essential for the safety, tranquillity, and interests of Cochin, and with the assent of the Maharaja, that Bill became law as a permanent regulation of the State. The action seems to have been taken under section 13(2) of the Legislative Council Regulation.

Sir Shanmukham's Unpopularity

That Sir Shanmukham Chetty's 17 months' administration in Cochin has caused considerable discontent in the State is evident from the unusually sustained and spirited plain-speaking in the last session of the Legislative Council in July-August 1936. The spectacle of a whilom Whip of the Swarajya Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly of Pandit Motilal Nehru's days carrying on the admin stration in the way he is now doing is a tragedy, though his subsequent doings at Ottawa, his knighthood, his association with the Justice Party of Madras, must have been a warning to the people of Cochin not to build upon his democratic instincts and nationalistic views. But the latter cannot be blamed for his appointment, because in Cochin, as in other Indian States, the people have no voice, direct or indirect, in the choice of their Chief Minister. His importation was evidently a case of preference for an Empire product. This, however, is a digression.

The Newspapers Regulation, the way in which it was promulgated and administered, the attempt to enact the law permanently in normal legislative form, which was frustrated for the moment, the threat of extraordinary legislation to carry out that intention, and the eventual "certifying" of the rejected Bill and thereby enacting it into law, the invidious cancellation of the licence granted to one newspaper while others also offended likewise, for "bona fide" publication of a speech delivered in the Legislative Council—these are fit matters for the wide public in India to know and the Journalists' Association of India to interest itself in.

India And England

India's Problems Again Side-Tracked

Edinburgh Labour Conference Too Busy To Discuss Constituent Assembly Question!

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon and other Indians who attended the Labour Party Conference at Edinburgh are now back in London. Mr. Menon is somewhat disappointed in as much as he had not the opportunity of putting before the Labour Movement the present situation in India. It will be remembered that Mr. Menon was delegated by his Divisional Labour Party to move a resolution on India, calling upon the British Labour Movement to support the plea for a Constituent Assembly and to commend the efforts of Indian Socialists, like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

This resolution had the support of some of the Labour members of Parliament who are taking keen interest in the activities of the India League, of which Mr. Menon is the Secretary. These Labour M.P.'s are also disappointed that Mr. Menon's resolution did not come up for discussion. They had canvassed the support of the Labour Party platform to Mr. Menon's resolution, and I am authorised to inform you that the Labour Executive had promised to support the resolution in the open session.

Unfortunately, as had happened on several occasions in the past, the Labour Party Conference could not find any time to discuss the Indian situation. It is stated that Spain dominated the situation at Edinburgh, and the prolonged debate on the question of, firstly, non-intervention and then conditional intervention resulted in Mr. Menon's resolution being referred back to the Executive for its consideration.

Mr. GREENWOOD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the India League, has now issued the following statement. Says Mr. Greenwood:

"Unfortunately the resolution on India on the agenda of the Labour Party Conference was not reached. Spain occupied the attention and the time table of the Conference was upset. I had arranged to speak on this resolution, and I have no doubt at all that the Conference would have adopted it. The Executive of the Party would have offered no opposition.

"Now this resolution which is referred back to the Executive will be considered by it, and I propose to take every step to see that it is taken for necessary consideration. At the next Conference, therefore, there will be report on this matter, which will come up for decision.

"I would like my friends and Socialist comrades in India to realise that some of us are working hard to make the Constituent Assembly plan a part of the Labour Party policy, and these efforts will continue."

The Indian Swaraj League Executive held on Saturday afternoon its first meeting after the summer holidays. Dr. Syeed Mahomoodi was in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. K. D. Kumria, gave a report of the activities during the holiday period. The executive has now decided to intensify its activities by organising a series of meetings during the winter session and setting up a parliamentary committee, whose task would be to provide members of Parliament, who "take genuine interest" in Indian affairs, with material to raise questions on the floor of the House.

HINDUSTANI-SPEAKING UNION FETED.

On Sunday afternoon Dr. and Mrs. Damri were at home to the members of the Hindustani-Speaking Union. Over 80 members of the Union with their gusts took advantage of the invitation of the Parsi couple, and 5 Park Place Villas, W 2, will live in our memory for the Indian hospitality which we thoroughly enjoyed and the Hindustani proceedings conducted by the chairman of the Union, Sir Abdul Qadir, have certainly refreshed our knowledge of that language after a lapse of a long period owing to the summer holidays when the Union also "went to sleep."

TO-DAY'S CHARITY CONCERT

In Aid Of Mayor's Relief Fund

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala, writes:—

The Bombay Symphony Orchestra which, during the course of the last year, has firmly established itself in the life of the city, is giving further proof of its energy and singlemindedness in performing on Monday, the 26th October, at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, in aid of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund.

The passing of an attenuated monsoon has resulted in many people forgetting that famine conditions are still prevalent due to lack of sufficient rainfall in districts east of the Ghats, such as Bijapur, Sholapur, Panch Mahals, etc., and demand the attention of the public.

The Symphony Orchestra is providing a programme of old favourites, which have been played with great success at their regular concerts, notably Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody. No. 2, the air from the Suite in D by Bach which was played at the last concert, and the Valse Triste by Liberius. This programme of orchestral music, which is certain to attract both the musical enthusiast and those less inclined to attend concerts of classical compositions, is set off by songs which will be sung by Mrs. Sale who has frequently appeared before Bombay audiences with success. Mr. Craen has selected a light but well conceived programme which should attract the large numbers which the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund needs and deserves.

From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent.)

This year the Arabic world is celebrating the millenary of Al-Moutanabby, the last and most polished of the classical poets of Arabia.

A reception was held in London at the Egyptian Legation to pay tribute to his memory and to make his name and work better known in England. Those who joined in this pious literary commemoration ended a long evening by drinking to his immortal memory in lemonade. Guests were received by the Saudi Arabian Minister, the Iraqi Minister, and the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires, and they were later entertained by seven speakers, who, in Arabic and English, told them something of the poet's life and work. A team of English and Arab pundits gave recitations and appreciations of the poet. Mr. Mahdi-Allam, of Manchester University, spoke in Arabic. The meaning was no doubt lost on the majority of his listeners, but it was interesting to compare his prose rhythms with those of Moutanabby, as recited by Mr. Khalafallah Ahmad, Lady Buckmaster, Vice-President of the Poetry Society, read translations, of which the one which seemed to reveal the author most directly was that in which he wrote that if all things did not die the brave would be the most misguided men. Mr. W. H. Stephens also read a translation he had made, using Arabic metre, and made perhaps the most interesting points of a stirringly interesting evening. Arab poets, writing a thousand years ago, developed sixteen metres.

Sir Denison Ross produced a translation in rhyming verse of one of the poet's poems which had a great success. He told his listeners that he had begun it while dressing and had put final touches to it at the dinner table.

Lansbury As Rector Of Edinburgh University

Mr. George Lansbury has been asked by a body of Edinburgh students if he would be prepared to stand as a candidate in the election of Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in succession to Lord Allenby, who died soon after his installation early this year.

Mr. Lansbury was approached when he was in Edinburgh for the Labour Party Conference. He stated that he would consider the question. A letter has now been sent to him. Nominations in the election have to be made early next month. So far only two other names have been suggested —those of Dr. Chalmers Watson and Mr. C. M. Grieve, the Scottish author and poet. Dr. Watson has previously contested the election.

The invitation to Mr. Lansbury has been sent without the backing of the Students' Socialist Association and it is not yet clear whether it would be endorsed by that body. There is an agreement that the election this year shall not be conducted on political lines, and consequently the Socialists as a political party are not supposed to give their official support to one candidate or another.

* * * *

Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, who died recently, had a most unusual habit.

He always spent one day in 14 in bed. This method of relaxation he advocated for every business man.

Insurance On King's Life

The approach of the Coronation is causing a good deal of business at Lloyd's in insurance on the King's life during the coming year. The rate for premiums is 2 per cent.

This is the normal acturial rate for a healthy man of 52. The reason why this rate is quoted for the life of the King (who is only 42) is not any additional risk he may be thought likely to run in virtue of his office. It is merely because the King flies. Lloyd's always adds 10 years to the life of any air-minded person on whose life such insurances are taken out.

Lloyd-George Hitler Film

When Mr. Lloyd George visited Germany and had his interview with Herr Hitler, one of his entourage carried a cinema camera. He made a good use of it, and as a result Mr. Lloyd George has now a complete pictorial record of his tour.

The films have an historic value, for they record the private meeting between "L.G." and Hitler in Hitler's home. They show the two men in animated conversation, each employing emphatic gestures while talking through an interpreter. Mr. Lloyd George is showing the pictures to his friends at Churt.

Cars—1937 Model

When the Motor Show opened at Olympia on October 15, the 1937 models were launched on the world.

The greatest advances now-a-days are usually in the "gadgets". Every year the 'extra' of the past becomes the standard fitting of the present. To-day such things as automatic signals are regarded as practically essentials. Thirty years ago nearly everything was 'extra'.

After the motorist had bought the chassis—probably for about £1,000—he had to get the body, which cost anything from £50 to £220 more. Then he had to pay another £25 to have it fitted on to the chassis. Extras included:

Fitting high tension magneto;
Attaching fittings to receive standard canopy or hood;
Glass shield;
Side curtains;
Waterproof canvas hood.

Such things as lamps, horns and tools were, of course, luxuries which had to be paid for separately.

63,000 Congress Members In Tamil Nad

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

In response to a telegram from the A.I.C.C. office at Allahabad the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee has submitted the approximate figure of 63,000 as the total number of four-anna members enrolled for the current year throughout the Province.

Of these, nearly 42,000 constitute rural population.

The strength of membership in Tamil Nadu is somewhat less compared with the previous year, but it is stated that the full quota has been reached and, therefore, Tamil Nadu's representation on both the A.I.C.C. and the open session of the Congress will not be affected.—United Press.

Karaikudi's Address To Sardar

KARAIKUDI, October 25.

At a meeting of the Karaikudi Municipal Council it was resolved to present a civic address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board, on his ensuing visit to this place in November, next.—United Press.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Rs. 3,000 security has been demanded under the press act from the "Siyasat," Lahore, in respect of an article published in its issue of October 8.—A. P.

Frenchpet Voters' Grievances

PONDICHERRY, October 25.

A deputation of the Frenchpet voters in Mashilpatam, headed by Mr. A. Vijayasarathy Acharya, waited in deputation on His Excellency Mr. Crocicchia, for representing their grievances to him.

The deputationists presented a memorandum which requested early settlement of the jurisdiction question and referred to their need for protected water supply scheme, electric lighting, a French school and co-operative Bank.

His Excellency, in the course of his reply, stated that the jurisdiction question would be considered at the ensuing French Colonial Governors' Conference at Paris. Certain correspondence was going on between His Majesty's Government in England and the Minister for the Colonies in France on the subject and if no solution satisfactory to both the parties was arrived at there, the matter would be referred to the International Court of Justice at Hague. His Excellency assured the deputationists that everything that was necessary would be done in the matter to preserve their rights. He also assured the deputationists that he would extend the same amount of support and sympathy which they enjoyed at the hands of his predecessor in times of need.—United Press.

Belgium To Recognise Italy's Conquest?

BELGRADE, Oct. 25.

Well-informed circles state that Government will shortly announce its recognition of Italy's occupation of Abyssinia, which would signify Jugoslavia's entry into the Italo-German sphere of influence. —Reuter's Special.

Indian News From Here And There

BHAVNAGAR PORT IMBROGLIO

Customs Cordon On Sea-route Against Goods Traffic

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

A great sensation prevails amongst the merchants of Bhavnagar at a notification to-day that there will be an embargo on traffic from Bhavnagar that passes British limits from Sea.

The merchants in a body are to approach Sir P. D. Pattani to-day and place there difficulties before him.

Jamnagar Traffic canvassers and canvassers from other Ports in Kathiawar have poured into Bhavnagar. They are persuading merchants to go to their ports as the Bhavnagar Port is doomed.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM BERAR

(From A Correspondent.)
AKOLA, (By Mail.)

The elections of the delegates to the Faizpur Congress are to be held on 15th Nov. The programme for Berar for these elections is as follows:—

Date of Submitting Nominations 1st Nov.
Scrutiny of Nominations 2nd Nov.
Date of withdrawal of Nominations 5th Nov.
Elections 15th Nov.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President Provincial Congress Committee, shall be the Returning officer and all nominations will be submitted to him.

'At Home' To Kolaba Collector

(From A Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, (By Mail.)

The Alibag Local Scout Association was "At Home" on Friday last to its President Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Collector of Kolaba, on the eve of his transfer. The function was held in the spacious premises of the J. E. High School.

In reply, Mr. Vaidya thanked the Association for the honour done to him and Mrs. Vaidya and wished the Association every success in all its activities.

Dr. Kumarappa For Travancore

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGERCOIL, Oct. 25.

Dr. Kumarappa, Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, is expected to visit Trivandrum next month in response to an invitation of the industrial branch of the Neyyoor Co-operative Society of South Travancore.

Dr. Kumarappa will tour Travancore and make survey of the existing cottage industries and recommend measures for improvement.

ESTATE OF PARSIS IN HYDERABAD

Nizam Approves Draft Of Succession Bill

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn) Oct. 24.

The Nizam has sanctioned the draft of the Parsi Succession Bill which had been introduced by Parraja Bahadur Biseshwarnath to regulate succession to property among Parsi subjects of Nizam in case where property owners die intestate. The preamble to the Bill states that its provisions were drafted in consultation with Messrs. Nadirshah Chenoy and S. J. Dalal who are prominent members of the local Zoroastrian Association. Unlike the law on this subject in British India, the Hyderabad Bill provides that sons of deceased Parsis get double the share of the widow or daughters. Likewise where a Parsi woman dies intestate her husband and children will share the property equally. In case no issue survives the property is to be divided among the next of kin.

IN CASE OF CONVERSION

The preamble adds that on the suggestion of the Parsi gentlemen named above, a provision has been made to the effect that when any heir to property under the sub-act has changed his or her religion, such person stands deprived of his or her share. In the case of death of a widow her children will share the property equally and if any child of a Parsi intestate dies in the latter's life time, the widow or widower and the issue of such child shall be entitled to such share, which that child would have received, if living at the time of the intestate's death. Provision has also been made where a Parsi dies leaving a widow or as a widower but with no lineal descendant.

U. P. Secondary Education Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, Oct. 24.

The second day of the fifteenth session of U. P. Secondary Education Conference commenced with an address by Mr. S. P. Andrew Dupe, Member Servants of India Society, on schools and Co-operative Societies. He was followed by Pandit Mohanlal Misra of the Traning College, Agra, with an address showing that labour and money spent on secondary schools was a waste. Miss Walters spoke on girls education.

In the evening there was musical entertainment and the night session was a business session which elected Mr. Deviparsad Khatri as President as well as other office-bearers.

Mr. Prasad was elected as editor of the journal of the Association.

INDIA IN WORLD SITUATION

Prof. Kale Deplores Helplessness Of This Country

(From Our Correspondent).

"India in the World Economic situation" was the theme of two lectures which Prof. Kale delivered in the Sharadotsawa at Sangli, observed under the auspices of the authorities of the City School last week. Taking the recent action of the French Government with regard to the devaluation of the Franc, Prof. Kale surveyed the monetary and exchange developments which had taken place in the world in the last few years and explained their significance to economic conditions prevailing in different countries.

He regretted that it should not have been possible to reconsider the position of Indian currency and exchange in the light of these developments and to adjust it to the requirements of the economic interests of the people of this country. India's national economy, with special reference to agriculture, industries and trade needed continuous watching and appropriate action on the part of Government, and the country was bound to suffer in the absence of such an active policy.

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE.

In his second lecture, Prof. Kale dealt with the changes of principle and practice which had taken place in the attitude of national Governments in the matter of tariffs, trade, industry and agriculture, all the world over instancing what was being done in this respect in Great Britain, Germany and the U. S. A. Trade agreements, marketing, boards, quotas, exchange restrictions, protective, tariffs, subsidies to trade and industries, were the special features of the new policy of nations in the world situation as it had developed and the people and government in India should make it their duty to safeguard and promote the best interests of this country in international competition and co-operation.

Prof. Kale deplored the apathy and helplessness of the public in India in respect of these vital matters and appealed to the audience to take intelligent interest in economic questions and organise themselves in order to be able to face the large issues that comfronted to the world and their own motherland.

COCHIN BAN ON USE OF WELLS

Sequel To Failure To Observe Funeral Rites

(From Our Correspondent).
TRICHUR, Oct. 25.

The Maharaja of Cochin has prohibited the members of Thekke Marth family (Annamanada, Cochin State) from making use of wells, tanks and places of worship intended for Caste Hindus, consequent on certain irregularities on the part of members of the family in performance of funeral rites of a member.

Berar Congress Meetings

(From A Correspondent)
AKOLA (By Mail).

The Executive Committee of Berar Provincial Congress Committee is to meet at Akola on 27th October, 1936, at Rajasthan Bhawan to consider the election of delegates to the Faizpur Congress.

The Berar Parliamentary Committee meets at Amraoti on 31st October, 1936, to consider the candidatures for the Provincial Elections.

Steamers Calling At Port Navlakhi

FROM 17-10-36 TO 23-10-36.

S.S. "Frauenfels" arrived on 17-10; Agents Messrs. Lionel Edwards Bombay: Import 804 tons, Export nil.

S.S. "Nirvana" arrived on 18-10; Agents Messrs. M. M. & Co., Bombay; Import 318 tons; Export nil.

S.S. "Kalavati" arrived on 22-10; Agents Messrs. Killick Nixon, Bombay, Import 75 tons, Export 10 tons.

S.S. "Sirsa" arrived on 22-10; Agents Messrs. M. M. & Co., Bombay; Import 258 tons, Export nil.

S.S. "Govicund" arrived on 23-10, Agents Messrs. Scindia S. N. Co., Bombay; Import Salt; Export 7,200 tons.

Syt. V. R. Shinde addressing lady volunteers for the Faizpur Session of the Congress, at the opening ceremony of their camp at Poona.

Some Misconceptions Removed

STRUGGLE FOR BREAD IS BASIS OF INDEPENDENCE FIGHT, SAYS DANGE

(From Our Correspondent.)
GUNTUR, (By Mail).

Over 100 socialist workers beside a large number of delegates attended the first Guntur District Congress Socialist Party Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Dange. Mr. Dange was taken round the important streets of the city in a procession. Mr. D. Krishnamoorty in welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee pleaded for intensive organisation of peasants, workers and students, which alone would intensify India's fight for Independence. He then requested Mr. Dange to preside over the Conference.

The question would be asked, said Mr. Dange in the course of his address, what necessity there was for an organised Socialist movement in India if there was already an anti-imperialist movement conducted by the radical forces inside and outside the Congress. They had to provide a definite and clear-cut answer to this. After many years of pioneer work of the working class and its leaders, it had succeeded in getting into the ranks of Socialism a great personality and intellect like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and he had now taken up the work of popularising Socialism in the country. As such, it was bound to have a strong effect in dividing the forces in the nation and throwing them into two camps, the camp of pro-Socialists and their sympathisers and the sympathisers of the radical movement conducted by those people and the camp of those who opposed it.

THOSE BOGEYS.

The critics were bringing out a battery of facts naturally from Soviet Russia to prove that the moment Socialism came into India, religion would vanish. They were also doing a good deal of propaganda in this direction. The speaker would admit that it was a fact that many of the churches in Russia were converted into excellent libraries, schools and culture homes, but they were so converted with the consent of the people. A church or temple breeding worshippers would become a building breeding culture.

The other bogey was that when Socialism came into India, it would destroy the family and marriage system existing in India from the most ancient times.

The speaker, continuing, refuted this charge by saying that there were many forms of marriage in India and wanted to know which form of marriage was religious. It would be unnecessary for the speaker to go into the details of the existing system, but he would say that Marxism had a definite attitude towards family, children and sex relations. They would not have a family system of the present type in which monogamy was confined to the female and polygamy or legalised prostitution was allowed to the male.

HOW TO END EXPLOITATION.

The speaker next dealt with statistics on the burden of revenue and that under which the peasants were suffering and also showed by illustrations how the industrialists profited by the labour of the workers employed by him and said that this led them to the only solution that the peasantry, working classes and middle classes should strive to get control of the machinery of economy by taking part in the freedom movement for building up a structure of society which could guarantee a better standard of living to every one.

Another misunderstanding that had to be cleared was in regard to the peasantry and middle classes. Their opponent told these classes that when Socialism came, their lands would be taken away from them. Those people had to be told that Socialism when it came, would give them more lands.

Worker's and peasants' organisations would be represented inside the Congress and this method of organisational representation was the correct one. Socialism did not fight merely for mundane things. But there were great ideals in it. Their opponents sneered at them for fighting for wages, hours of work, better clothing and housing accommodation. That was right for people whose bread was guaranteed. It was easy to sneer at demands for bread, but when it came to defining independence, then their demands were protection, 16d. ratio, reduction of land revenue and so on. Were not those, he asked questions of bread. Class demands should come first for they were the basis of their struggle and when they were free from the necessity of mundane things they would be free for culture. Culture was based on economic life and could not stand without it.

Minimum Wage For Spinners

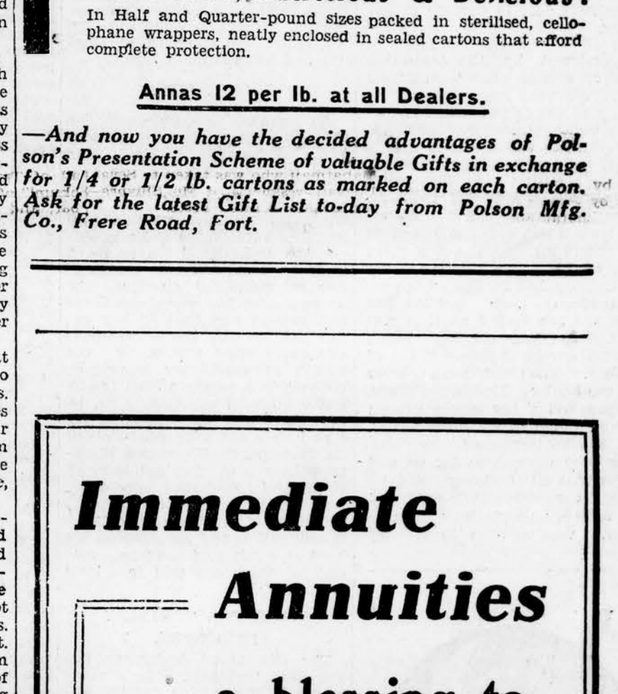
M. [illegible] writes in "Harijan":—

More and more evidence is accumulating every day in support of the fact that the minimum wage now fixed for the spinners places them on the same evel as most other village wage-earners. That the agricultural labourer's wage is nowhere more than the minimum wage for spinners is a well-known fact. Sjt. Vinoba who is now in Faizpur—the Congress venue—says in a letter that he has been looking into the condition of weavers in the neighbourhood. There are about three hundred looms which weave Indian mill yarn or foreign yarn. A careful examination of their earnings has revealed the fact that men and women engaged in the different processes of weaving earn per head not more than two annas and a half per day.

Viceroy Visits Model Villages

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 24.

The Viceroy and party arrived here this morning by a special train and alighted at the Cantonment station. The Viceroy was received by the Governor of the Punjab and other officials and motored to Palanau, the centre of a group of model villages, where he shook hands with ex-servicemen and visited an exhibition of agricultural products and animal husbandry organised by the Co-operative and Veterinary Departments. After visiting the Police Training School. The Viceroy and party left for Dabkhakat and Mandpur model villages in Ludhiana District.—A. P.



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Paradise—But Not For Politicals

Repatriation, The Only Demand

Sir Yamin Khan On Condition Of Prisoners In Andamans Cellular Jail

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"The case of political prisoners stands, however, on a different footing than that of ordinary prisoners.

REPATRIATION DEMAND.

"In spite of the conveniences they enjoy at the Andamans, which they would not be allowed to enjoy in a jail in India, they all wanted to be repatriated as soon as possible.

WHY THEY WANT TO RETURN.

"Their chief demand was to be repatriated on the ground of health, insufficient water, climate, food, because of the variety of vegetables they can have in India. On account of distance they cannot have interviews with friends and relatives."

Thus Sir Mohammed Yamin Khan, in the course of an interview to the Associated Press on the condition of political prisoners in the Andmans Cellular Jail.

Sir Mohammed Yamin Khan and Raizada Hansraj, members of the Legislative Assembly, visited Andaman Penal Settlement at the invitation of the Government of India in order to study the conditions obtaining there. They left on October 9 and reached Port Blair on October 12. They stayed there till October 19 and left on the same day. Sir Mohammed stayed as a guest of Captain B. Chowdhury, I. M. S., Senior Medical Officer of Port Blair and Raizada, Hansraj who was accompanied by his wife put up in the guest house next door to Captain Chowdhury.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on arrival Sir Mohammed said: We were impressed by the beauty of the Island which is just like a well-kept park and the whole of Port Blair Settlement is like it. It has got lowlying hills all covered with beautiful grass and narrow valleys covered with paddy fields and all round one can find cocoanut trees which give the Island as one enters an idea of a great beauty spot. The hill on which the Cellular Jail is situated is part of Aberdeen town and the Jail from the sea looked as if it was the Chief Commissioner's castle situated on the Malabar Hill of Bombay. The Chief Commissioner and the Senior Medical Officer, military and a few others live on a small island called Road Island. We were impressed by one thing very uncommon for us and it was that all ordinary convict prisoners are doing their work just like ordinary people busy in different vocations without any restriction and some are even recruited as police carrying about loaded guns. Different varieties of vegetables are grown there in large quantities the chief products being good quality of papaya, banana, lemon, oragge, sugarcane and some quantities of manoe and guava, etc. There is a high school in which students number 439 and their boys come from convicts and freemen. We were glad to find co-education existing there. Thirtynine girls sit side by side with boys out of them two being daughters of convicts and thirtyseven local born and freemen. Boys of present convicts were 77. We found the standard of English and Urdu is quite high.

FAMILY LIFE.

An ordinary prisoner when he goes from India lives in Cellular Jail only for three months and then he is released and sent outside and gets Rs. 10 a month and whenever he likes he can have Government quarters in addition by paying one rupee if he is single and from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 in some places when he choses to live in marriaged quarters. If he sends for his wife from India her passage and that of her escort are paid by the Government and every child gets Rs. 2 per month as subsistence allowance. We met in a colony a Sikh family whose husband was getting Rs. 14, wife Rs. 5 and three children Rs. 6 and they sell milk worth about Rs. 15 a month. We visited Bhantu Colony (A criminal tribe of U. P.) and found they were doing very well under the guidance of Salvation Army. They have taken to cultivation and are keeping big herd of cattle and weave nice clothes which are sold in local markets.

GOOD FOR ORDINARY PRISONERS.

The climate of Andamans has got great humidity. The rainy season lasts for nine months annually. We were fortunate that there was no rain while we stayed there. It was not hotter than Calcutta. Water supply is generally either from some streams which come from springs or from rain water collected in catchment area and then filtered. Considering all circumstances and life in which ordinary convict prisoners lives in the Andamans Sir Henry Craik was not wrong in saying that it is a paradise for ordinary prisoners.

PERMANENT CONFINEMENT.

The case of the political prisoners stands, however, on a different footing than that of ordinary prisoners. Political prisoners are permanently incarcerated in the Cellular Jail. The Cellular Jail is a big building divided into different yards. The building has got a verandah with iron bars and inside there are a number of rooms quite spacious for one man's living. They are much bigger than an ordinary man can find either in Simla or in Calcutta. Each room has a door opening into the verandah fitted with iron bars and a window on the opposite direction with iron bars for the purpose of ventilation. A sleeping cot is supplied with blanket, linen bed cover, pillow, 2 pillow covers, a sheet to cover the body and there are some other small items required for conveniences.

Each political prisoner is locked up in these cells at 9 p.m. and sometimes they are not locked till 10 p.m. In the day time they all mix freely with each other within the jail precincts and in their own wards. They dine together and play together. They have got a small football ground. Volley ball and badminton are also allowed.

IMPOSSIBLE CONDITION.

Proceeding Sir Mohammed said: "I was sorry to find that certain conditions were imposed on the purchase of volley ball and this condition made it impossible to purchase any volley ball. Another game they enjoy is 'kapati'. Indoor games they play are carrom and pingpong, etc. The 'B' class and 'C' class prisoners dine together having pooled their rations. They are given the choice of their own menu and they cook their food. They have got their own hospital inside. Political prisoners numbered 316 on the day of our visit, namely October 13, and the ordinary prisoners in the Cellular Jail were about 500, who are kept absolutely apart from political prisoners.

On the first day of our visit we went and talked to the political prisoners who were in hospital numbering 25. They all in one voice said about the good treatment they were receiving from Capt. Chowdhury, Senior Medical Officer, Major Rosair, Superintendent and Medical Officer, Cellular Jail. They also praised Mr. Baines, the Jailor.

LARGE NUMBER IN HOSPITAL.

We asked the jail authorities to give an explanation as to why the number of political prisoners was so large in the hospital and Major Rosair prepared elaborate statement for us. He emphasised that it was due to great care which is taken about political prisoners who are admitted in hospital even when there is slightest indisposition with regard to their ordinary health and they are not allowed to leave the hospital until they are completely cured.

We also found that the number of convalescent political prisoners was 73 on the day of our visit and I asked for an explanation as to the reason of the large number of convalescents. Major Rosair again explained the definition of convalescents and stated that Captain Chowdhury who is very careful about political prisoners' health has introduced a system of calling every political prisoner a convalescent if he looses 5 lbs. in weight and givee him one lb. of milk in addition to his diet until he regains his original weight. It is based on a monthly weigment.

Younger political prisoners are allowed to be coached by elderly and highly educated prisoners. They have got a library which the "C" class prisoners can use along with "B" class prisoners without any restriction. They get newspapers, namely, "Statesman" Weekly Overseas edition, "Illustrated Weekly," "Sanjibani," "Bangabasi", bi-weekly bulletin of the Chief Commissioner made out of telegrams which go to Port Blair.

In spite of these conveniences they enjoy at the Andamans which they would not be allowed to enjoy in a jail in India they all wanted to be repatriated as soon as possible.

CLIQUES AND PARTIES.

On the second occasion of our visit we allowed interviews both individually and in batches in which Raizada Hansraj and myself were present. No official was allowed in our room and we had heart to heart talk with all those who came to see us. One thing that was surprising was that there are so many cliques and parties among political prisoners that each party denounced the other as not representing their ideas.

The first batch that came to see us was Dhanvantri, Dr. Narain Roy, Radhaballay Gope, Sudhangshu Lahiri, Mokshada Chakravarti, Jagat Bose and none of them was willing to see us separately but all of them together. We had about three hours interview with this batch.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Their chief demand was to be repatriated on the ground of health, insufficient water, climate, food, because of the variety of vegetables they can have in India. Vegetables imported from India remain fresh only for a few days. Fish and mutton they have are quite fresh but during monsoon the supply becomes irregular. On account of distance they cannot have interviews with friends and relatives which have been only five in four years.

The second batch consisted of the other party, namely, B. C. Bose, and B. B. Laskar. They were opposed to the former batch but their demands were also the same as of the first batch.

ARMOURY RAID PRISONERS.

The third batch was composed of Prangopal Mukherjee, Ganesh Ghosh, Loknath Bal, Anata Singh, Suresh Das, and Sachin Chakravarti. This batch was called Chittagong armoury raid case prisoners. This batch impressed me very much. They were all well dignified, reserved, with good manners and well disciplined, healthy looking and talked only to the point. They put only one demand and that was repatriation. I put a question to them the reply to which is self-sufficient.

Which would you prefer out of these two conditions, namely, to be kept in the Andamans all together or be repatriated in India and kept in separate jails? "We have nothing to choose between the two. Each is equally bad. We want to be repatriated immediately and kept together."

THEIR DEMANDS.

When I said may I put it down that you will not be happy if you are kept in separate jails in India, their answer was that it may be an inference but not their reply. Pending repatriation they wanted the following conveniences to be given to them: (1) To be allowed to play on the big Gymkhana grounds outside jail walls; (2) to be allowed to have sea bath and some sort of entertainment, like, cinema or other show to break the monotony; (3) the cells to be kept unlocked during the night and only the verandah to be locked in order to allow prisoners to visit each other at night.

DUE TO JEALOUSY.

I discussed all these points with the Chief Commissioner, Mr. W. A. Cosgrave, who is very sympathetically inclined to the political prisoners and is always anxious to do anything that he can do to make them happy. I also discussed these matters with Capt. B. Chowdhury. I found that even Lala Hansraj did not consider playing outside jail walls and sea bathing as a practical proposition. There is no sandy shore near about the jail and political prisoners meeting the other convicts who are really very jealous of them because they get so much consideration which the ordinary convicts do not get was not considered practicable.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS ACCEPT THIS GIFT OF HEALTH

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

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TILAK NAGAR RISING UP

Construction Work In Full Swing At Faizpur

TILAK, NAGAR, (By Mail.)

The Secretary, Faizpur Congress Reception Committee, writes:—

Mr. A. Dastane, Chairman of the Construction Committee, and Ramdasbhai Gulati, Chief Engineer of the R. C. in charge of the construction of Tilak Nagar have returned from Poona after conferring with Mr. Dehlavi Minister of the Local Self-Government.

BRISK WORK.

As the time available is very short, construction work is in full swing; and everyday cartloads of mats bamboos and other materials are arriving. The general layout of the Nagar is now ready. Special facilities will be provided to families and bigger blocks for that purpose are being constructed consisting of 2 rooms and a kitchen, having a total covered area of 300 sq. ft. each.

It is expected that the Sanitary arrangements will be perfect. Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan of Ratnagiri is the Chairman of that Department. The general sanitary arrangements will be done on the dry conservancy plan which was introduced by Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan and has been found satisfactory.

Work has started in the Exhibition Department, and the demand for stalls is already very heavy. The rates and the general information regarding the stalls will shortly be released from the office.

VOLUNTEERS' CAMP.

A training Camp for the officers of the Volunteer corps is being opened on the 5th of November and more than 50 officers will be trained therein.

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, the G.O.C, of the Volunteer Corps for the Faizpur Session, and Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee are expected here during the next week.

Viceroy Arrives In Winter Capital

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Marchioness of Linlithgow and other members of his party arrived here this morning by special train for stay in the winter Capital.—A. P.

Navaratri Celebrations In Lunawada

(From A Correspondent.)

LUNAWADA, (By Mail.)

The Navaratri festival in the Lunawada began with the usual Pooja by His Highness at the temple of the Goddess Bhuvaneshwari. It was arranged with the Broach Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society to hold a Health Exhibition and a Baby Week. Accordingly the Health Exhibition was opened on the second day by Dewan Saheb, Health Films were shown to large congregations.

On the 3rd day prizes were distributed by the Dewan Saheb to selected healthy children. A district branch of the Red Cross Society will shortly be opened in the State.

Walk-Out In C. P. Muslim Conference

Seceders' Threat

Rival Party To Be Set Up Against League In Province

NAGPUR, October 25.

Frequent interruptions and angry exchanges of words were the feature of today's meeting of the Muslim Conference when it reassembled under the presidency of Moulana Shaukat Ali.

WALK-OUT

Fifty delegates walked out of the pandal as mark of protest, held a meeting close to the Conference pandal and passed a resolution of "no confidence" on Moulana Shaukat Ali and threatened to form an independent party separate from the League Branch.

Several delegates questioned the rulings of the chair and the audience stood up at least on a dozen occasions. The president intervening at one stage and appealed for conducting the proceedings in a peaceful and orderly manner, if they were really keen in carrying on the work of the Muslim League in this Province. This had the desired effect and further discussions were quiet.

A provincial branch of the Muslim League was formed with Mr. M. Y. Shariff, M. L. C., President, and Mr. Abdul Razack, General Secretary. After the meeting signified its approval of the office-bearers, one member, Mr. Syed Yasin of Hinghanghat, rose to speak and objected to the names when the Chair declined permission on the ground that the matter could not be re-opened. Thereupon fifty delegates walked out of the pandal, held a meeting close to the Conference pandal, passed a resolution of "no-confidence" on Moulana Shaukat Ali and threatened to form a separate party, independent of the League branch, in the province. The seceders did not participate in the further proceedings of the Conference which adopted the League constitution and elected fifty members to the Provincial Council of the League. The Conference concludes tonight.—A. P.

WHY HE SELECTED WARDHA

Gandhiji's Tribute To Jamnalalji

M. D. writes in "Harijan":

A friendly Englishman asked Gandhiji the other day a question which rather surprised me: "You are a Gujarati, you belong to Gujarat. Why should you have selected a Marathi-speaking part for your work and experiments? And why Wardha of all places?" Gandhiji was no less surprised, but he calmly replied: "I do not belong to Gujarat, I belong to the whole of India. Wardha I selected, because it afforded so many facilities for work. There is Jamnalal Bajaj who is interested in my programme of work and my experiments, and he gave me his valuable garden and his garden house for the Village Industries Association of which I made Wardha the headquarters." But the friend, I am sorry to say, did not know Jamnalalji. He mixed up his name with Chimanlal (Setalvad?) or Jamnadas Mehta, and he had evidently heard so much, in the parts of India he had travelled, of narrow provincial feeling that he could not help asking his question in the terms he did. Nor did he know the genesis of the stay in Wardha. We, however, did not feel like taking him back to the days of the Sabarmati Ashram and its dedication for Harijan work.

But Gandhiji's brief reply makes me feel like adding something about Jamnalalji that Gandhiji himself said publicly the other day, and which even the Indian readers do not know. The occasion was the 12th of October, being his birth-day according to the Hindu Calendar, on which the Principal and the students of the Marwadi Vidyalaya went to see Gandhiji with offerings of some of their little handiwork. In the course of his little talk to them he asked the students to be worthy of the Principal, Sjt. Aryanayakam, who at the invitation of Jamnalalji had agreed to take charge of the institution. He had a distinguished career at Cambridge and London and later on at Santiniketan, and he has come to Wardha with his wife who is a great Sanskrit scholar and a distinguished graduate of the Benares University. She has been placed in charge of the Mahila Vidyalaya, also a creation of Jamnalalji. Gandhiji asked the boys to be not only worthy of the Principal, but of Jamnalalji who was such a capable 'fisher of men.' But he was more. "He had long ago broken the bonds of sect and community and creed," said Gandhiji, "and though the institution owed its existence to donations from Marwadis only—that is what gave it its name—Jamnalalji would not be satisfied until it was thrown open to boys of all castes and creeds. He had no interest in it until he had found his way to destroy its exclusive character, to throw it open as much to the Harijans as to any other section of Hindus, as much to the Mussalmans as to the Hindus. He has no room in his heart for untouchability, and he has none at all for any feeling that Hinduism is in any way superior to any other religion. He has helped Muslim institutions no less than he has done to Hindu ones, and he has several Muslim friends whom he treats as blood-brothers. I would ask you students, Hindus and Muslims, to take a leaf from Jamnalalji's book and to have the same regard for one another's religion that Jamnalalji has, and to treat one another as blood-brothers. And let me tell you one thing which you may not know, and perhaps many do not know. The passion for removal of untouchability and freedom from communal feeling, as well as equal regard for all religions, Jamnalalji does not at all owe to me. It is not possible for anyone to transfer his conviction to another. All one can do is to help another to manifest that conviction which is already in him. But in respect of Jamnalalji, I could not take the credit for having even helped him to arrive at or to manifest those convictions in his life. He had the convictions in him long before he met me and he had lived up to them. It was these inner convictions of his that, brought him and me together and made possible the close co operation in which we have been able to work together for so many years. You children have to be worthy of a man like him."

JAWAHAR THANKS SATYAMURTI

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Mr. S. Satyamurti has received the following letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"Thank you for your telegram which reached me at Kazipet. I am grateful for the kindly thought that prompted it. Indeed, I shall remember you all with affection and gratitude. The tour in Tamil Nad cannot be forgotten by me. It has left a powerful impress in my mind. I feel a little weary to-day now the tour is over and for once I can relax. But I am surprised that I do not feel more tired. The throat is heavy and hoarse; otherwise I suppose I should be normal in a day or two.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN BIHAR

POONA, Oct. 25.

A depression is apparently forming south of the Bay of Bengal midway between Ceylon and the Andamans. Thundershowers have occurred locally in Bihar, South-East Madras and at a few stations in Assam, Bengal, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Malabar, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of Rainfall are:—Pamban, Negapatam one and half inches; Cuddalore one; Port Blair, Naya Dumka and Lahore three quarters.

Forecast:—Fairly widespread thundershowers are likely to occur south of the Peninsula and scattered thunderstorms along North Madras Coast, Orissa-Ganjam Coast and West United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy Rain is likely to occur in South-East Madras during the next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

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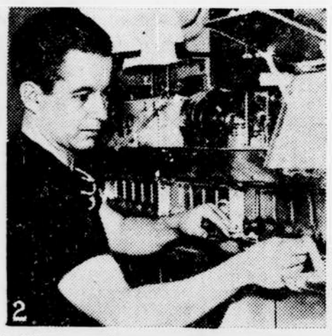

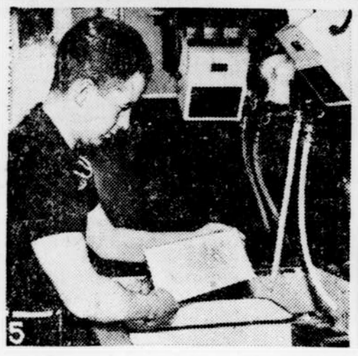

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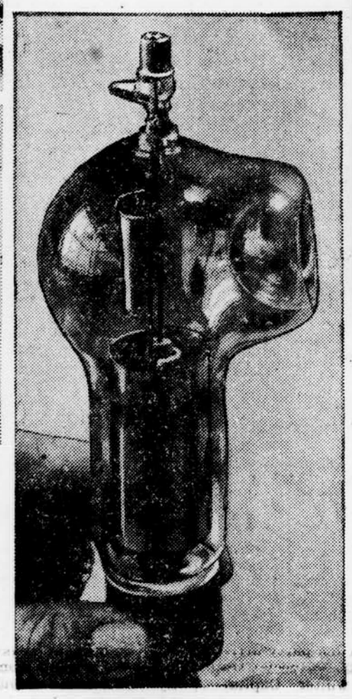
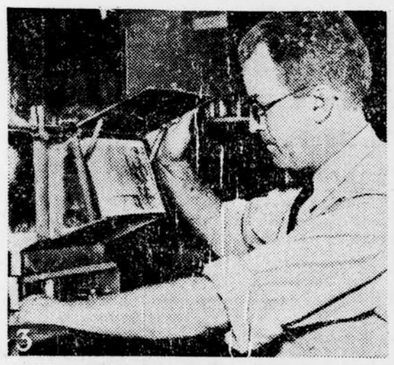
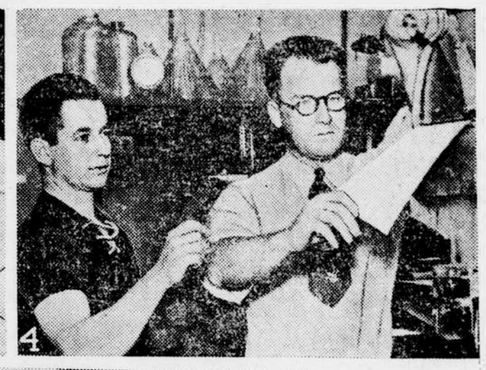
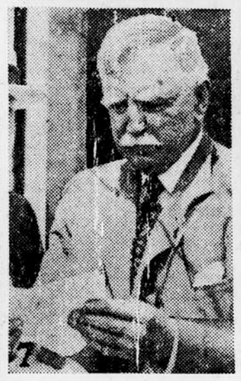
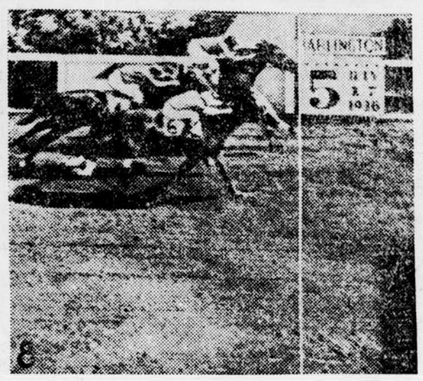










The Photo-Electric Cell, Which Is Used in the Equipment for Photographing the Finish of a Race.

The "Phototube," Which Records Sport Events, Settles Close Contests Beyond Dispute

ELECTRIC eyes, upon which dust, cinders and other distractions have no effect, now help the judges decide the finish of every close race. The new "presiding judge" of the race track is made up of three high-speed cameras synchronized with highly-sensitive photo-electric relay equipment, as a means of settling disputes which occur over close finishes. Under this modern arrangement, the winning horse takes its own photograph as it crosses the finish line. Four minutes or less after the pictures have been snapped they are developed and available to the judges. Three different pictures are taken.

The method of using the photographic apparatus, in which the "electric eye," as the phototube is popularly called, plays such an important part, is graphically pictured in the series of accompanying illustrations.

The shutters of the three cameras are timed to make exposures a fraction of a second before the first horse crosses the line, at the precise moment and a fraction of a second afterwards. In extremely close races, it is thereby possible for the judges to tell from these pictures whether a horse is just completing a forward stride or beginning a new one, which in itself indicates the comparative forward motion. The exposures just before and just after the one made of the finish serve as checks.

The electrical equipment consists of a searchlight casting a fan-shaped beam across the track and a series of photo-electric tubes arranged one above the other on the receiving side. The cameras are located high in the air in the cupola over the judges' stand directly at the finish line. Mounting the cameras high gives a better view of all horses in the race than has been possible when the cameras were placed down on the level of the track.

The photo-electric device is placed approximately four feet ahead of the finish tape. It is mounted on the inside rail so that this distance can be adjusted to produce a perfectly-timed photograph—perfect, in this case, being the moment at which the part of the horse farthest forward cuts the finish line. The exact distance between photo-electric equipment and the cameras has been carefully worked out and is based on the average speed of the horses.

The beam of light projected by the searchlight is narrow when viewed from directly above, but fans out vertically, producing a veritable barrier of light. When a moving object obstructs the light as little as 10 per cent, a relay operates the cameras. Operating time is one-twentieth of a second. The barrier of light plays upon all eight of the electric eyes. The obstruction can be detected by any one of them, since the eight relays they operate are interconnected, and any one of the operates the cameras.

Racetrack officials have expressed themselves as particularly pleased with the new device, since it produces an infallible record upon which to base a decision, thus relieving judges from any possible charges of unfairness or carelessness.

The "electric eye" is a small glass bulb about the size of a radio tube and contains a vacuum as nearly perfect as it is possible to achieve. Inside of this bulb is a metal surface called the cathode, which is responsible for the ability of the phototube to react to light. When a metal, usually alkali like sodium, potassium and caesium, is suitably treated and placed in a vacuum and light falls upon it, it emits electrons or negative electrical charges. The electricity which is given off passes to another electrode in the bulb called the anode, and produces a flow of current. Although this current is usually very small, it can be amplified to useful proportions by modern radio technique.

The phototube is not the invention of any one man or even a group of men. It represents contributions of many scientists all over the world, the first of which was made in 1887 by the physicist, Heinrich Hertz. Others followed him in rapid succession. What at first was only a scientific observation today is a very important instrument of industry.

Light-Houses for Motorists

A Land Light-House Built at the Bend of a Steep Road to Warn Motorists of the Dangerous Spot.

JUST as light-houses along sea-coasts warn ships of danger spots, so the new land light-houses built at perilous spots along highways warn motorists of dangers along the road.

The road light-houses are built at the bends of steep hills, on sharp curves, road crossings and other places when the safety of motorists depends on timely warnings.

Each light-house bears signs of warning in large, bold letters which can be easily read by the approaching drivers. These signs are illuminated at night, while from the top of each house a light flickers in warning.

"Hand" Language

HAND languages are "spoken" by certain native tribes of West Africa, according to the discovery made by Mr. Ivan Sanderson, the young English scientist-explorer. Its use extends, he found, to territories where the common dialects are unknown. Once they tried a score of languages at a remote village where his party wished to search for a rare species of bat, but not one proved intelligible. Yet directly a native porter resorted to signs, the villagers grasped the idea instantly and brought the wanted bats in double-quick time.

Just Why Sugar Is Sweet

An Exhibit of Molecular Architecture, Showing the Arrangement of the Atoms in a Molecule of Sugar. Carbon, Oxygen and Hydrogen Are Represented by Black, Red and White Balls, Respectively, in the Interesting Picture.

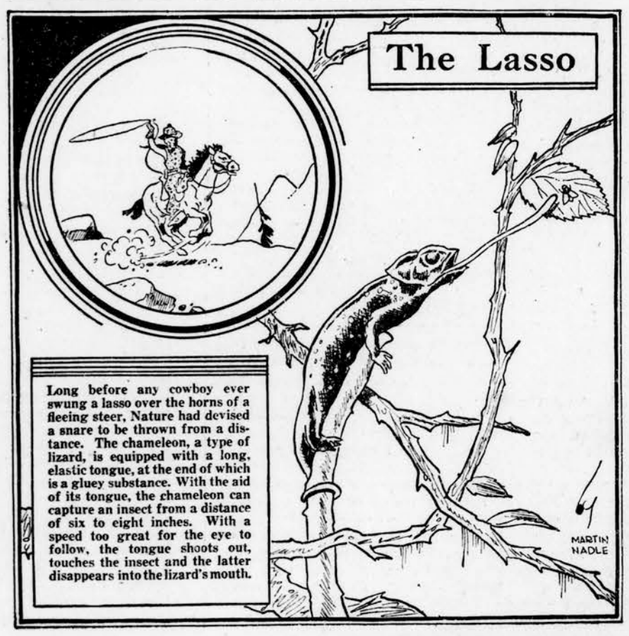
IF you were asked to guess what the attractive young lady shown in the accompanying illustration is doing, the chances are that you would say she seems to be performing some sort of a juggling act or, perhaps, playing some sort of a new-fangled game of ping-pong. The scientist, however, after a glance at the picture, would give a far different answer. He would say that it explains why sugar is sweet.

The arrangement of the group of balls of three colors, black, red and white, is an exhibit of molecular architecture which reveals the arrangement of atoms in one molecule of cane sugar. The black balls represent carbon, the red balls indicate oxygen and the white balls stand for hydrogen.

In chemistry, the molecule is defined as the smallest part that exists free in the gaseous form of a chemical substance. It represents the limit of subdivision of a substance at which the chemical properties are retained in their entirety.

Sugar is familiarly known to all as the white crystal substance used for sweetening foods and drinks. The name, however, applies to more than 100 substances, which possess very distinctive properties and having different scientific names. Among such substances are fructose, glucose, lactose, maltose and sucrose.

Nature Invented It First



Long before any cowboy ever swung a lasso over the horns of a fleeing steer, Nature had devised a snare to be thrown from a distance. The chameleon, a type of lizard, is equipped with a long, elastic tongue, at the end of which is a gluey substance. With the aid of its tongue, the chameleon can capture an insect from a distance of six to eight inches. With a speed too great for the eye to follow, the tongue shoots out, touches the insect and the latter disappears into the lizard's mouth.

Marrying Inanimate Objects

IN India, girls are often married to inanimate objects, and a wedding between a girl and a mango tree, for instance, is quite common. Such a marriage is accompanied by as much pomp and circumstance as a union between human beings. Also, inanimate objects are married to each other. Recently there was an elaborate wedding at Moradabad, near New Delhi, in which the bride was a jasmine creeper and the bridegroom a garden. It was attended by more than 1,000 guests.

One of the most famous of such marriages is that arranged annually by the Rajah of Orchha who, it is estimated, spends $1,000,000 in celebrating the nuptials between Saligram, the sacred pebble washed down from the Himalayas, and Toolsee, the sacred shrub. The procession is led by eight gorgeously arrayed elephants, 4,000 horses, 1,200 camels, and is followed by 100,000 guests and a vast crowd.

The marriage between a pair of monkeys, which was conducted at Surat recently by a Sadhu, a Hindu ascetic, is strange and meaningless, except in India where such marriages are symbolical. The male monkey is revered as having descended from Hanuman, the monkey-god.

Origin of Mail

WORDS which refer to the mail, such as post, postage, postal and post office, are derived from a Latin word meaning to place.

Referring to the mail as the "post," is one of the remaining traces of old Roman influence. Such use of the word may be traced back to the earliest known means of transmitting messages—by courier. Later horses were placed at regular relay points along the post routes.

How Age Alters the Face

EVERYONE'S face actually changes in pattern as his age increases, according to Doctor Ales Hrdlicka, the noted anthropologist. The nose grows wider and longer. The ears lengthen. The mouth spreads wider. These signs of age are detected by anthropological measurements. People are vaguely conscious of the altered pattern when they greet old friends, and cannot account for a familiar face seeming in some way strange.

Doctor Hrdlicka bases his conclusions on measurements of thousands of what are called "Old Americans," that is, Americans who have three or more generations of ancestry in the United States, and also on measurements of Indians, Eskimos and Negroes.

The mouth begins to widen from early life and continues to change, the anthropologist finds. Effects of age on this feature are more marked than the changes in the nose.

Although women have smaller mouths than men, women's mouths are larger in proportion to their height.

A nose alters mainly by widening with age, though there is some increase in length.

Doctor Hrdlicka's measurements indicate that people in hotter climates have broader noses than people in cold climates. It is believed that this is an adaptation of the breathing needs in different climates.

The Biggest Bee-hive

WHAT is claimed to be the biggest bee-hive in the world is the home of myriads of Tasmanian black bees, which was recently found at the top of an enormous eucalyptus tree in an Australian forest. Shaped like the usual hive, it measures 21 feet across, is more than 36 feet high, and weighs nearly a ton. About 7,000 pounds of honey were extracted from it, which is worth nearly $2,500.

Bigger even than this is the man-made "bee-palace" kept by Doctor Jaromir Rasin and his wife in a lovely valley in Czechoslovakia. In his enormous hive there are 7,000,000 bees, which are used purely for experimental purposes.

Wells Cleaned Up English Life

Shaw Compliments H. G. On Latter's 70th Birthday

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Wells described English life-authentically—"he knew what it was like, and for the most part he didn't like it"—(Laughter)—and he set to work to clean it up.

Extraordinary Cleaning

He did an extraordinary amount of cleaning. English society was quite different from what it was when Wells started.

Wells was always in the position of saying "I told you so." He did not say so exactly—he kept on saying so. "In the little fragment of old age that remains to us, I trust he will keep on telling you," said Mr. G. B. Shaw at a banquet given by the P. E. N. Club on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Mr. H. G. Wells.

Life is not half long enough for Mr. H. G. Wells. He hates being 70 and he said so at the banquet.

He drew an analogy between himself at 70 and a little boy at the lovely party who had been given a lot of toys to play with and spread them on the floor.

"Then comes the nurse," said Mr. Wells. "'Now Master Bertie,' she says, it's getting late. Time you began to put away your toys.'

"I don't in the least want to put away my toys. I hate the thought of leaving. Life is not long enough for my taste. Few of my games are nearly finished, and some I feel I have hardly begun."

There was the game of encyclopaedism, he said. It had taught him the need and possibility of a real, modern encyclopaedism which could assemble knowledge, correlate ideas, make them more widely accessible, and so hold the mind of this distraught world together.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

I believe," he continued, "that a new movement on a grand scale towards a comprehensive encyclopaedism is overdue and urgently needed".

Mr. Wells threw out a number of aphorisms summing up his views:

Novels.—"There's a time to write novels and a time not to. The novel is not one thing; it is many things. Every age has its own sort of novel."

Films.—"I've tried to make the talkies say something. So far I've not proved very competent at that. I'd like a few years yet to have just one more bout."

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Longevity.—"Some day perhaps the biologists will be opening out hopes of prolongation and expansion for us. But not, I fear, in time for me."

The P.E.N. Club.—"Anti-nothing except anti-silence and anti-obscurity in freedom of thought, speech and writing."

Political Labels.—"I wish we could put an absolute ban on these two damned words—leftism and rightism. In the most vital human concerns there is no right or left at all. There is no Left science. Science marches on and marches on, neither to the left nor the right—but straight forward."

Art.—"The real artist, too, goes straight forward. The free activities of the human mind rise supreme above all political considerations."

Mankind was adjusting itself painfully and confusedly to an unprecedented change of scale and pace and scope. The world would be worse before it was better. Political life was more and more a struggle against hysteria, and new generations found them unprepared.

CIVILISATION DESPITE KILLINGS.

"Seven-eights of the hideous killing that is going on now all over the world," he declared, "is being done by youngsters—by people well under 30—youngsters fed mentally on stale dogmas or not fed at all.

"But pain, distress, perplexity and pressure do not spell defeat. Monstrous and pitiful things happen, but the spirit of civilisation was never more alive nor thought more active, than at the present time.

"Men must age and men must pass but the life of which our work is part need have no end—and that is a very consoling thought for an elderly gentleman of 70 or more or less under notice to go."

POOR OLD WELLS, SAYS G.B.S.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who is 80, began his speech: "Poor old Wells."

"He is now going on for 80, I am going on for 90," he said.

"It seems only yesterday that there suddenly burst into the consciousness of the world two young men who had been born at practically the same time, and they were H. G. and Rudyard Kipling.

"Wells and Kipling both made a great impression on their time, and yet there was a most extraordinary contrast between them. They were both first-class storytellers, but that was the only thing that was common between them."

Kipling, added Mr. Shaw, could tell a story, but he had the ideal of the old school tie and the regimental mess table at Knightsbridge.

CLEANED UP ENGLISH SOCIETY.

"And," said G. B. S., "Wells hated all that like the devil. Wells from the beginning had strenuous objection to English society; he wanted to substitute something better."

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Railway Complaint

M. SUBBARAO refers to the congestion caused in the local trains at present due to the recent riots. Especially, adds the correspondent the passengers are packed like sardines in the train which leaves V. T. at 5-45 p.m.

Jhabua Affairs

HARI SING KOTHARI (Dohad) dwells upon the various disabilities which the people of Jhabua have to suffer, and refutes the various arguments advanced by a correspondent in the "Times of India" some days ago.

One Rarely Praises It Without Prompt Reason To Repent

LONDON JOURNAL'S COMMENTARY ON BUREAUCRACY IN INDIA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Over 200 guests accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nehra to an At Home at the Waldorf Hotel on Wednesday afternoon in honour of Mr. A. K. Roy, Advocate-General of Bengal, and his wife.

It was a pleasant afternoon. Most of the guests were either lawyers or solicitors. Heads of three Eastern Legations were there as were some of the High Commissioners from the Dominions. We also had the company, though for a brief period, of Lord and Lady Hailey, Lord and Lady Sinha, Sir Robert and Lady Vansittart, Sir John Shuckburgh, Sir Allan Powell, Sir Sydney and Lady Chapman, Sir Percy and Lady Ashley, Sir Albion Bannerjee, Sir Harry and Lady Lindsay, Sir Campbell Stuart, Lady Chatterjee, Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Dr. C. L. Katial, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Kalra, Captain Misri Chand, and Mr. Krishna Mohan, secretary to the Nepalese Legation.

DIWALI CELEBRATIONS.

This year's Diwali celebrations in London will be a unique affair. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Secretary of the Indian Gymkhana Club and the Northbrook Society and Mr. K. P. Mehta, President of the Parsee Association, a meeting of representatives of five other organisations was convened earlier in the month to discuss the possibility of arranging a Diwali dinner under the joint auspices of as many Indian organisations as possible.

It is a matter for great satisfaction that over 20 organisations have now expressed their desire to fall in line with this suggestion, and for the first time in the history of the Indian community in England, this year's Diwali dinner will be attended by a cosmopolitan gathering exceeding, I believe, over 300 to 400 guests.

The Indian organisations have from time to time felt the need of co-ordinating the activities so as to bring together the greatest possible number of our countrymen on social occasions of national importance and interest. There is no doubt that, as Mr. Mehta has pointed out such functions can only prove successful and worthy of the large number of Indians in this country if held under joint auspices instead of separatist efforts. I trust the Diwali Dinner that we shall have next month in London will be a harbinger of many more inter-communal and social gatherings of Indians in this cosmopolitan London.

DR. M. R. ANAND'S ELECTION.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, whose novels and essays of Indian life have been concerned to interpret the basic social changes in the India of the last quarter of a century, has been elected to the executive committee of the British Section of the International Association of Writers for the Defence of Culture.

It will be recalled that Dr. Anand represented the All-India Progressive Writers' Association at the London Session of the Writers' Congress last June, and made a special plea to the writers of the world to help the younger writers of India to combat the censorship, the muzzling of the Press and the intensive suppression of culture which the Government of India has been carrying on for years.

Dr. Anand who has a series of novels of Indian social life in progress, scored a signal success with "The Coolie" published by Messrs. Lawrence and Wishart, during the summer. The book, which has been greeted by a unanimous chorus of praise as "one of the most imposing and impressive novels," is well on the way to a second impression. Besides, it is being translated into various European languages: Dr. Anand has recently signed a contract for the Czechoslovakian translation, while the arrangements for a Russian and French translation are nearing completion.

"CIVIL LIBERTY."

Under the heading "Civil Liberty," the "New Statesman and Nation" of October 17 has the following note:

"The Indian bureaucracy draws no nice distinctions among the parties of the Left. After treating all Communists for some years as outlaws, it is now extending this honourable distinction to Socialists. On September 3rd Mr. M. R. Masani, the Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, arrived in Lahore for a week's stay. He had come from Bombay mainly to persuade a dissident Socialist group to join his party. Next day there was served on him an order dated the 3rd and signed by Mr. Buckle, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, directing him to leave the Punjab within 24 hours and not to return within twelve months. The order states that there is "reasonable ground for believing that Mr. Masani has acted and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace, or in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to public safety or peace." How he can have so acted, since the order was dated form the moment of his arrival, we must leave to conjecture. The Congress confines itself to lawful methods of agitation, and so does its Socialist wing. Mr. Masani (we think rightly) refused to obey the order, remained long enough to accomplish the chief object of his journey, and was then arrested, conducted to Delhi and there released. There are, we understand, as many as fifty members of this Punjab Socialist Party at present under arrest or subject to internment or externment, for political reasons. In this landlord-ridden province it is evidently the policy of the authorities to fetter, if not to destroy, the party that aims at organising the exploited tenants. We recently congratulated Lord Linlithgow on his liberal speeches. One rarely praises the Government of India without prompt reason to repent."

PALESTINE PROBLEM.

"Palestine—What Now?" asks the "Time and Tide." It says: "With Palestine, on the surface at least, settling down to normality, the general consensus of opinion is that, in spite of its delay, the British Government has behaved with forbearance and tact. Jewish observers, however, view the mediation of the Arab Kings as a grave mistake in policy, fearing that this intervention by other Arab States in Palestine politics may establish an impossible precedent. The Arabs, are, of course, jubilant about what they term their inclusion in the Federation of Arab States; and they look forward with confidence in the "good intentions" of the British Government.

What these "good intentions" are remains to be seen. The situation is one of extreme delicacy. Not only the eyes of Europe, but those of the vast Moslem population of the world are turned towards Palestine. A single slip might lead now to dangerous repercussions in India. On the other hand, Zionist interests—and the powerful political pressure behind them—have also to be considered. The situation is very ticklish and we must own to some doubts as to whether the British Government might not have done more wisely to shift some of the onus of finding a satisfactory solution on the League shoulders instead of appointing their own Royal Commission."

SCHOONER TAKES EIGHT WEEKS IN SEARCH OF LAND

22 Marshall Islanders Reach Nauru

AUCKLAND (By Mail).

With her crew of 22 Marshall Islanders verging on collapse from starvation and thirst and tortured by the ravages of scurvy, a Japanese schooner, the Regina, which had lost her position and had been vainly sailing in the equatorial region for nearly eight weeks in search of land, reached Nauru Island on September 6.

The schooner set from Kwajalong, an island in the Marshall Group, for the neighbouring island of Wattho, missed her destination tried to find another island nearby, but missed that also and then sailed on day after day with food and water rapidly diminishing and her crew desperately setting a course by their only navigating instrument, a compass.

One of the islanders, in order to try to save his two adopted children, refused to eat or drink his rations and probably saved the children's lives. He died soon after arriving at Nauru.

A Japanese company sent a steamer to Nauru Island to tow the Regina back to her home port.—Reuter.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Constitutional Query

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a club-meeting, a letter from a member who required certain information was read. One of the members moved "that the letter be recorded", which was duly seconded. Then another member moved an amendment to the effect "that the information required by him be furnished." This was also duly seconded. The chairman ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that the amendment negativated the proposition. Was the ruling correct?

If the ruling of the Chair was correct, in every case when a proposition for recording is moved, no amendment can be brought as such amendment may be interpreted as having negativated the original proposition. This will create a very perplexing and anomalous position and would thereby prevent healthy discussion and development of thought. Is there any way to come out of this anomalous position and suggest an amendment to a proposition for recording. If so what is that measure or the nature or character of an amendment to be moved to a proposition for recording? Will any of the readers enlighten me?—Yours, etc.,

Bombay.

Indian Remedy For Tuberculosis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My letter in your esteemed journal regarding 'Nagbala' for cancer has led a number of Indian and European doctors, scientists, and research workers to ask me if I happen to know of any Indian herb or herbs which can successfully tackle tuberculosis. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of addressing you as it is not possible to reply to all individually. I hope it may prove of some help to those who are interested in the matter. It is a fact that I have devoted some years in the study of Indian and Eastern herbs with a view to find their efficacy or otherwise in the so-called incurable cases of cancer and tuberculosis, which have so far resisted all attempts at circumvention by all known methods. My impression has been from the beginning that the ancient Hindus and the Chinese knew all about the curative properties of different herbs for such diseases as T. B. and cancer, which through lack of interest and research work have been buried in oblivion. I discovered 'Nagbala' for cancer which appears to have given satisfactory results in certain cases as reported upon recently. In tuberculosis of the lungs, glands, bones, skins, etc., particularly in pulmonary T. B. cases, the ancients were known to use a kind of pumpkin with bitter taste, the juice of the root of wild plaintains, the sap of Neem, etc. I have tried most of them but they are not to be depended on if used alone. But I have found that when these ingredients together with Vasaka, Tulsi, Banafsha are mixed together in several proportions very good results are obtained. Clinical reports show that it confers immunity in all incipient cases without fail, and it may be relied on to give nearly 90 per cent curative results in first stage cases of T. B. if used in time. In more advanced cases too it produces good results, though the percentage is rather low. Indeed, people who were pronounced as incurable ten years back are still very much alive. I, therefore, believe that were the scientists, research workers, and the various T. B. organisations in the country to try it they shall be able to do a lot of good to the cause of combating the menace successfully. I shall be glad to furnish further details, if need be. Yours, etc.,

C. S. O'NEILL.

Dumka Road,
Deoghar, S. P.,
Behar.
Oct. 19.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's letters and other articles appearing in your paper under the headings "The New Treatment for Tuberculosis," "Discovery in Plague" etc., I strongly protest that the lay papers should make such announcements as they have not been thoroughly tested by scientific methods and proved efficacious by scientific men of the leading countries all over the world and first published in medical papers. Such misleading advertising methods which are not in consonance with medical ethics raise false hopes in hundreds of thousands of sick people. By such announcements quacks and interested people advertise themselves and want to throw any sort of unscientific preparations on the market. And you Sir, at least the Press, who ought to protect the public should see that the so-called cures and advertisements of unscientific preparations are not published in your papers.

I shall give an instance of an incident that occurred at the last but one Bombay session of the Indian Science Congress when Sir Leonard Rogers began to announce the so-called good results of the treatment of tuberculosis with sodium morrhuate injections. In that meeting the late Dr. Arthur Powell took the correct attitude and rebuked and challenged Rogers for making such announcements and inspiring false hopes in the minds of sufferers That treatment has come and gone like hundreds of so-called cures announced now and then, like Turtle Tuberculins, Gold, Antimony, Copper and what not.

The only scientific and recognised treatment, adopted all over the world in up-to-date hospitals and sanatoria is to collapse or relax the lung by air injections and other measures; this is taken advantage of by a few people only in this country. Instead of organising a country-wide movement for isolation and treatment of tuberculosis in modern hospitals on these lines, Government, the public bodies and even the practising doctors who ought to know better, waste their time and energy and money in beating about the bush in following false advertisements for the cure of tuberculosis given in lay and some medical papers.

In advanced countries like England, Germany, Austria (Vienna), and United States of America, these methods of treatment by collapse of lungs are organised on a nation-wide scale, and every case is thoroughly investigated from that point of view, and given chances of cure.

There was recently a report that in one of the small States of America, such organization has given nearly 50,000 (fifty thousand) treatments to patients all over the State. Many a young man, workers and middle-class people who fall victim to phthisis have been cured and restored to perfect health and sent back to their homes, in four to six months, free from infection and capable of supporting their families.—Yours, etc.,

"MEDICUS."

Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers (or your goodself) kindly let me through your valuable columns, the names and addresses of the principal libraries in the Bombay Presidency either public or attached to the Educational Institutions. Yours, etc.,

B. VENKATAVARADAN.

HUNDI TRANSACTIONS TO BE RESUMED

Indigenous Banking Associations' Decision

The Secretary Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay writes:—

I am authorised by the Associations named below to issue the following announcement.

"In view of the fact that the unfortunate communal disturbances have ended and the general atmosphere has registered a steady improvement, so much so that the city has practically returned to normal conditions, a joint decision has been reached to resume indigenous banking operations including payment of Hundis from Monday October 26, accordingly the members of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Shroff Association, Memon Chamber of Commerce, Grain Merchants Association, Memon Merchants Association, Multani Shroff Association and Bombay Commission Agents Association and Hindustani Native Merchants Association will recommend their normal Banking transactions from to-day (Monday), subject to the below-mentioned special arrangements which will remain in force for a few days for obvious reasons:—

No Interest to be charged for the ten days ending Sunday October 25 on Hundis presented on or before Thursday October 15.

All disputes arising from any possible difficulty or hesitation in presenting or sending payments of Hundis to particular localities to be referred by the members to their respective Associations which will facilitate such transactions by all means at their disposal.

For the convenience of such parties as may desire to take advantage of the facility, the office of Messrs. Bhawamidas and Co. situated near the Imperial Bank of India, Fort office, has been fixed upon to serve as a Clearing House for Hundis.

MenMadeYoung

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists.

BUILT NOT TO SAVE MONEY BUT TO SAVE LIFE

Your car will run on ordinary tyres. But when a little more money will buy the finest tyre that's made—*you want the finest* tyre. You want it because of its broader, deeper-cut, safer tread. You want it because you get a LOT more safety, mileage and beauty—for a LITTLE more money. The Double Eagle tyre is the best even Goodyear can produce. Better materials, better workmanship, more stringent tests, have made this tyre a long way out of the ordinary. If you are a man that has the BEST of everything you will lose no time in having Double Eagles fitted to your car.

GOODYEAR

PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST GAS

Col. Hepple's Concluding Lecture

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

Concluding his series of lectures on gas warfare last evening Col Hepple dealt with protective measures against gas attacks.

Before commencing the lecture, he gave a demonstration of how the respirator was carried on and off the field, and how it was put or and removed.

Dealing with first aid against Mustard Gas, Col. Hepple pointed out that it meant among other things a large organisation, for marking contaminated clothing and returning them after decontamination. Valuables will have to be taken care of from persons exposed to gas raids.

With regard to a splash on the skin with Mustard gas, application of bleach ointment is effective, but it should be carried out immediately.

It will be necessary to have some form of an air raid alarm. There must be sufficient interval between the alarm and the arrival of the raiders. In London it is calculated that the alarm can be given seven minutes before the arrival of raiders. Again there shall be an "All Clear" signal for people who had taken refuge in protective buildings safely to come out of them after decontamination work had been carried out.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

As regards personal protection, the service type respirator was easily the best. It was however bulky, heavy and expensive, because it had to stand up to rough usage for a long time. In any scheme, for instance, of Karachi's defence of the civil population, it would be necessary to issue certain essential people with service respirator which were intended for people who might have to work on high concentrations and have to remain out during air raids. These included police decontamination squads and rescue squads to bring in wounded and contaminated people. For Red Cross personnel and others the civil duty type was good enough.

As regards the source of supply of these respirators, it was more than he could say. In England Government had taken over the guarantee of supplying service and civil duty respirators and decontamination materials whenever necessary.

In addition to the respirator there was a simple glove which would be of tremendous assistance. It was made of light material covered with boiled linseed oil and could resist mustard gas for about 2 hours.

Bleach ointment applied on the skin splashed with Mustard Gas would prevent damage. It might be possible during raids to issue a certain amount of it in small quantities. Collapsible tubes of this ointment would doubtless be supplied to the army.

GUM BOOTS

With regard to personnel who might be called upon to do decontamination work, in England they were equipped with a protective clothing consisting of respirator, protective hood, long oilskin coat terminating in oilskin trousers, protective gloves and gum boots. Such clothing in a tropical climate like India was out of the question. Those interested, suggested the lecturer, could communicate with the Chemical Defence Research Department, Rawalpindi, and ask them to suggest what they considered the most suitable substitute.

Gum boots were found to be very useful because being made like a motor tyre, it took a very long time for mustard gas to penetrate them. Further they were standard and could be obtained easily. It was very easy to decontaminate by boiling. Ordinary leather boots lacked these advantages.

At home there was a type of respirator costing about 2 shillings. The speaker would not advocate their general issue to the population free without properly educating them as to their use, as otherwise it would create alarm and despondency.

Referring to bags of wheat stacked in covered sheds in Karachi harbour area, Col. Hepple said if they were splashed with mustard gas they would have to be totally destroyed. They should be covered over with tarpaulins, an air pocket provided and the whole thing protected by tents or other means.

COLLECTIVE PROTECTION

Passing on to the problem of collective protection, the expert held that it was neither possible nor desirable to supply the civil population with respirators and ensure their wearing them. Further there were the children to be protected. Hence some form of collective protection would have to be devised. It was perfectly possible to make gas-proof buildings and gas-proof rooms. Karachi was fortunate in that respect, for side by side with kacha buildings, there were fine large buildings which could be made into refugees for the civil population.

The ideal with regard to collective protection was to have rooms which could be completely shut up and into which air could be sucked in through filters. They could have a small battery of contained such as those provided with respirators and a small fan to suck in the filtered air into the room.

TO GAS-PROOF A BUILDING

It was possible to gas-proof a building in any room. In selecting the room one should choose a room on the leeward side and near soft ground if possible, so that in case explosives were used in the course of the raid, the ground would muffle it. Winin Karachi. Large buildings in dows should be boarded up or pasted over. Blanket inside or cellophane and blanket outside the door were useful. If there was a fireplace it might be closed up with a pillow or cushion.

It had been calculated that under summer conditions in England 100 square feet of space including floor, wall and ceiling for every individual would support life perfectly comfortably in a gas proof house for 12 hours. The same principle could be applied various parts of the town should be definitely examined to consider their suitability for conversion into gas proof buildings for the civil population. Further arrangements would have to be made for marking of contaminated areas.

Apart from these, provision should be made for first-aid and cleansing posts. There would be three types of casualties namely contaminated cases only, wounded and contaminated, and wounded. The general layout of a first aid and cleansing station should comprise air lock, undressing room, place for removal of valuables, bathing room, dressing room or exit to the hospital. There would thus be a dirty area, cleansing department and a clean department. There must be protective clothing of some nature also provided.

DETECTOR PAINT

Detector paint is value in detecting liquid mustard but not vapour. It was yellow in appearance and turned red when it came in contact with Mustard Gas. If pieces of paper, slate or some other substance coated over with this paint are placed in different parts of a building they could easily detect the presence of Mustard Gas.

Dealing with decontamination, Col. Hepple said clothing exposed to vapour only could be washed with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. This process applied to light dresses and underclothing. If one is sure that there was vapour contamination only, the clothing might be hung up in the open for 24 hours. In most cases, however, a more cumbersome method would have to be taken for getting rid of liquid mustard. With regard to woollen clothing, splashed with liquid mustard, it would have to be subjected to special treatment in a steam disinfector. Cotton or other washable clothing need only be boiled for one hour.

To decontaminate a respirator, disconnect the rubber face-piece and connecting tube and detaching the eyepiece, boil for two hours. Smear the eyepiece with bleach ointment and wipe off after five minutes. If the haversack is splashed boil for half an hour.

In the case of material contaminated by persistent teargases cover with earth or hose down with water. Treat with chemical to destroy tear gas. The chemical method is only necessary in gross contamination with liquid tear gas. The area should be sprayed with a mixture consisting of equal parts of glycerine and caustic soda. This solution destroys paintwork.

BLISTER GAS.

In the case of contamination by blister gas, it was necessary to treat as soon as possible. The site should be examined and the area of contamination located. Various methods of decontamination were neutralising by chemicals and removal of bulk of the liquid by the use of water or a solvent. The gas might be covered up by a seal of earth or the area could be isolated and weathered. If sand and dry bleach were put on, the place would be safe after about 3 hours to walk on. Roads might be hosed down and the water collected in ditches or pits on the roadside and allowed to soak in and sprinkled with dry bleach to kill the mustard.

In the case of wood paving it could be hosed down with water for 15 minutes or if heavy liquid splashes are visible, covered over with a layer of bleach and sand before hosing, and left in contact for 2 hours.

In dealing with tar macadam, it could be hosed down with water for 15 minutes or sprinkled with dry bleaching powder. This should be left in contact for 1-1|2 hours and hosed again. Contaminated debris should be carted away and dumped into the sea. With concrete floors the process would be to hose, bleach for six hours and sprinkle with soda silicate. The speaker concluded urging that Karachi should have a decontamination squad of 6 or more persons for the safety of the quayside, most of which was of wood.

Col. Hepple left this morning by air for England for a three-weeks stay. There he expects to come in contact with developments that have taken place since his last visit to England. He said if Karachi were formulating any defence scheme, he would feel honoured to be of help to them in their work.—A.P.

Break Barriers And Strive To Be Free

Nagindas Master's Exhortation At Monthly Flag Salutation At Congress House

The monthly Flag hoisting ceremony was performed on Sunday morning, at the Congress House by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The attendance was fairly large.

The Bombay National Guards and lady volunteers were present at the function.

Unfurling the Tri-colour National Flag, Mr. Nagindas said that it was significant that they were unfurling the Congress Flag on the Dusserah festival day. According to the Hindu traditions, this day was looked upon as an occasion for crossing limitations and boundaries and achieving victory.

He exhorted the people to strive to cross the artificial boundaries of political subjection and attain freedom. They should renew their pledges to break the boundaries of communalism and unite and be a free nation occupying its rightful place in the world.

Similar functions were held in several wards of the City. Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi unfurled the flag at the function held at the F Ward District Congress Committee's Office, Parel.

HIGHER COST OF LIVING

Bombay Presidency Labour Statistics For September

The Labour Gazette for September last gives the following statistics:—

In September 1936, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 102, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by one point to 94.

COST OF LIVING IN AHMEDABAD.

In August 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 71, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by one point to 61.

IN SHOLAPUR.

In August 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 72, being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by three points to 65.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

In August 1936 the Bombay wholesale prices index number with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 98 being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 96, being four points higher than in the preceding month. Among food grains, Cereals rose by six points to 87 due to a rise in all the cereals included under that head. Pulses advanced by three points to 75 owing to a rise of four points in gram and two points in turdal. The index number for the whole group of food grains went up by five points to 84. The index number for the "Sugar" group fell by five points to 101 mainly due to a decrease of 10 points in raw sugar (gul). The index number for the "Other food" group rose by six points to 127, a fall of four points in salt being more than counterbalanced by a rise of 18 points in turmeric and six points in ghee. The index number for the non-food group was 99, being one point lower than in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

During August 1936 there were eight industrial disputes, five in Bombay, two at Ahmedabad and one at Ambernath in the Bombay Suburban District. The number of work people involved in these disputes was 2,469 and the number of working days lost was 40,153.

THE LABOUR OFFICER.

One hundred and fifty-seven cases were dealt with by the Labour Officer, of which 50 concerned re-engagement, 29 wrongful dismissal, 27 bribery and corruption and 19 reinstatement.

INTER-CASTE DINNER AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, President, All India Harijan Conference, was the guest of honour at a big anti-untouchability inter-caste dinner at which 2,000 Hindus from the highest to the lowest castes including hundreds of women participated.

Sir Gokalchand Narang presiding said that they had cleared the first hurdle, namely, inter-dining which now-a-days was common. The next barrier was inter-marriage which, though most difficult and as yet rather far off, was only a question of time.

The diners sat on the turf in the Municipal Gardens.—A. P.

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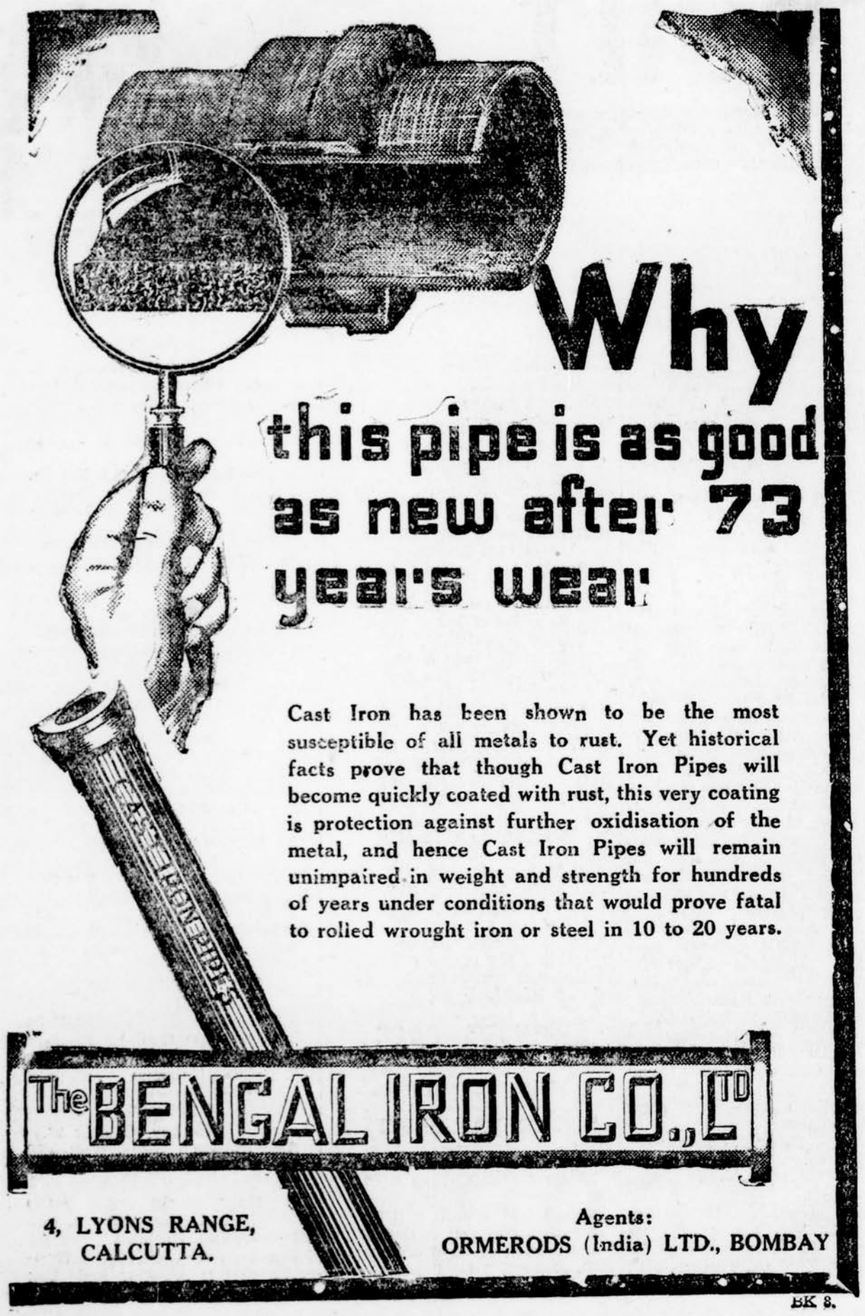
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Why World Wheat Markets Are Rising

Narrow Margin Between Supplies And Demand

BROOMHALL'S FINDINGS

Any useful statement of wheat supplies at this period of the year cannot be given without a comprehensive survey of the crops recently harvested in the Northern Hemisphere and those that are expected in Argentina and Australia. The last-mentioned countries get their harvest in November-January, Australia being about a month earlier than Argentina. Other wheat crops of the Southern Hemisphere are those of Chile, New Zealand, and South Africa, but these affect the international trade very little, the quantities produced being generally about enough for home consumption, except that in some recent years South Africa has grown sufficient to construct some reserve stocks, writes G. P. Broomhall in "M.G.C.".

The main exporters' crops in recent years have suffered from extraordinary droughts, with the result that world supplies of wheat have been greatly reduced. The United States has had serious drought four years in succession, and a similar calamity has afflicted Canada; Argentina had months of droughty weather in 1935, and this year in Russia, according to reliable information, there was not a drop of rain for ten weeks over a huge area and the drought was accompanied by high temperatures; it is not surprising that Russia is exporting neither wheat nor barley.

CROPS AND RESERVES

The following table shows the chief wheat crops and reserve supplies for this year and the two preceding years, the 1932 crops and reserves being also given, as that year was the last in which North America had normal crops:—

World's Chief Wheat Crops.
(000's omitted.)
(Quarters of 480lb.)

	1936	1935	1934	1932
Europe (without Russia	179,000	193,000	191,000	186,000
U. S. A.	79,000	75,000	62,000	93,000
Canada	29,000	36,500	33,000	55,000
India	44,000	45,000	44,000	42,000
Russia	115,000	144,000	140,000	105,000
Forecast—				
Argentina	27,000	18,000	30,000	30,000
Australia	19,000	17,500	17,000	26,000
Total	492,000	529,000	520,000	537,000
Old crop reserves	55,000	73,000	99,000	81,000
Grand total	547,000	602,000	619,000	618,000

The crop figures of 1936 given above are not all based on official returns, but there is no reasonable doubt they are approximately correct. It is, of course, very clear that world supplies have greatly diminished since 1932, and it is of interest to note that the reduction of some 70,000,000 quarters in the supplies is greater than the present yearly international trade, and unquestionably the reduction is a serious matter for importing countries; on the other hand, the changed conditions have enabled Canada to sell a large part of her burdensome stocks, and there is reasonable expectation that Dominion stocks will be reduced to a normal quantity by the end of the season.

One big crop omitted from the table of supplies is that of China. This big grower of the Orient is sometimes a very important buyer of Australian wheat and flour, but this year the Chinese demand is lacking, for the home crop is reported to be a good one and 10 per cent larger than last year's, this increase representing some 70,000,000 bushels, roundly 9,000,000 quarters. The Japanese crop is slightly less than in 1935, but the Manchurian crop is larger than last year's.

ITALY BUYING FREELY.

Mention has been made of the serious loss of crop by drought in several countries, including Russia, the big European grower suffering very severely from prolonged dry weather and heat, particularly in June and July. South Russia did not experience severe drought, though there were complaints of lack of rain in May. The Danubian Valley had seasonable weather and the several countries of this region reaped good crops, in which an active export trade is now being done. South Europe, especially Italy and Spain, had extraordinarily wet, unseasonable weather from August, 1935, to July, 1936, the result being poor harvests. Spain had fair reserves of old wheat on August 1 last, but Italy had no reserves, and as the crop is partly of poor quality, as well as being small, the Italian authorities have already bought freely on the Danube and in Canada, and are still in the market for at least 550,000 tons, say some 2,250,000 quarters. It is significant that no official estimate of this year's Italian crop has yet been issued; also, there is so far no official estimate of this year's crops of Russia.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The quantities of wheat and flour that countries with deficient crops will buy abroad must be mainly governed by the size and quality of the respective harvests. It is, of course, well known that importers in Continental countries have not a free hand in this matter, for it is quite usual for imports to be restricted by extremely high duties, quotas, and even absolute prohibition. We have seen all these restrictions at work in recent years, and generally good crops have encouraged Governments to extend and enforce the restrictions. But this season's crops of importing countries in South, West, and Central Europe are not good, either as regards quantity, quality, or conditions, therefore larger imports are indicated, as shown below:

Import Requirements: Wheat and Flour.

(000's omitted.)

	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5
	Estimated Imports	Imports Approx	Official.
	(Quarters of 480lbs.)		
Europe	52,000	47,000	50,000
Ex-Europe	15,000	17,000	19,000
Total	67,000	64,000	69,000

The larger imports estimated for Europe in the season just started may be reduced by economies and restrictions, but at present there are no indications that any Government is inclined to add to its political difficulties by cutting down wheat supplies to a point that would put a weapon in the hands of its opponents. This statement may not appear strictly correct in the case of France, for wheat imports into that country are not permitted, but France has plenty of wheat for the time being, and there will be time enough to modify the regulations before home supplies begin to run short.

The total supply of wheat available for export this season is variously estimated; the actual total will not be known until we have definite estimates of the crops of Argentina and Australia, and even then there may be some subsequent modification when returns of the new Indian and Chilean crops are received. Basing an estimate on the crops and reserves given in the table of supplies, we find an indicated total of 79,000,000 quarters, but this quantity includes some 10,000,000 quarters that Canada, Argentina, and Australia will need to reserve for trading requirements in the autumn months of 1937—that is, until their next year's crops are available. Such trading reserves are always held, and the experience of the past season has shown that strong measures may be taken to prevent a clearance of supplies at an early date. We have then for this season an indicated exportable supply of 69,000,000 quarters to supply requirements of 67,000,000 quarters.

The margin between supply and demand is certainly very small. A year ago there was a margin of 20,000,000 quarters, and two years ago estimated supplies topped the estimated requirements by 29,000,000 quarters.

WAITING FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA

The great point of interest in the international wheat market at present is the condition of the Argentine and Australian crops. It is obvious that the harvests in Argentina and Australia this year will be of tremendous importance, and this fact is recognised on all the chief markets, for there is immediate response by an advance of price on the receipt of any news that all is not going well in the wheatfields of the Southern Hemisphere. Argentina had too much rain at sowing time, but Australia reported insufficient moisture in some parts; at present both countries want more rain. It is probable that neither the Argentine nor the Australian crop is suffering any serious damage from the spell of dry weather, but the lack of rain is causing anxiety, which will certainly increase if rain continues to hold off for any length of time

STEADY OR HIGHER PRICES INDICATED

It is obvious that the growing crops, the same as all others, depend on the weather, and prices must be governed by prospects for the two main crops of the Southern Hemisphere. In recent years the margin of supply over demand has been usually sufficient to allay anxiety about possible crop damage, but now the margin is small. If the Argentine and Australian crops get seasonable weather in the coming months it seems likely that the price of wheat will remain at about the present level, though evidently the market is nervous and the tendency upward. But in giving due weight to the prevailing bullish sentiment we must not fail to note that new crop Plate, on the basis of good natural weight, has been offered and sold quite recently around 34s per quarter of 480lb., which is several shillings per quarter below what is asked for new crop Australian or No. 3 Northern Manitoba; merchants offering good Plate wheat at 34s. must be expecting a fairly good harvest. But should prospects for the two big Southern crops decline by reason of bad weather or pests it must be expected that prices will go higher, the extent of further advance being determined by the extent of the damage and the reduction in prospective harvest outturn.

C. W. A. Scott, who, with Giles Guthrie, won the Portsmouth-Johannesburg Air Race last month is seen here speaking into the microphone at Rand Airport, Johannesburg. On left (with stick) is Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, who presented the prize-money, and just in front of him (glasses) is Mr. Maldwyn Edmund, the Mayor of Johannesburg.

An injured man, whose face was slashed by a razor during the anti-Fascist demonstration in East London.

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Continued from page 6)

aging agents and the terms of their appointment are included in the Memorandum.

Articles Of Association

The most important change under this head is the one made by Clause 8 of the Bill which enacts that the Articles of every company shall be deemed to contain Regulations identical with or to the same effect as Regulations 56, 66, 78 to 82, 95, 97, 105 107 and 112 to 116 of Table A. Regulation 56 empowers three members present at a meeting to demand poll. Regulation 66 requires proxies to be deposited in the company's office not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting. Regulation 71 provides that the business of the company shall be managed by the directors. Regulations 78 to 82 which are not made applicable to private companies other than private subsidiaries deal with rotation of directors. They provide 'inter alia' that at the first ordinary meeting all the directors shall retire, that at every subsequent meeting one-third of the directors shall retire, that the retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election and that the company may fill up the vacated office by electing a person thereto. Regulation 95 provides that the company in general meeting may declare dividends but that no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors. Regulation 97 as amended by the Bill provides that no dividends shall be paid otherwise than out of profits of the year or any other undistributed profits. Regulation 105 provides among other things for giving inspection of the company's books and accounts to shareholders by a general resolution passed for the purpose. Regulation 107 lays down that the profit and loss account shall show arranged under the most convenient heads the amount of gross income distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived and the amount of gross expenditure distinguishing the expenses of establishment, salaries and other like matters. It further provides that every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year the whole amount of such item should be stated with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year. A proviso has been added empowering a company by means of a General Resolution in that behalf, to dispense with the statement of the reasons contemplated by the penultimate part of the Regulation. Regulations 112 to 116 provide among other things, that notices to shareholders should be given either personally or by sending them in post to the registered addresses of shareholders in British India. The effect of the change made, therefore, amounts to this that the aforesaid Regulations are to be treated as part of the Articles of every company. In other words in regard to matters dealt with by the Regulations any provision in the company's Articles which may conflict with the Regulations would be ineffective. The change made is most vital and has been necessitated by the insertion of unjust and arbitrary provisions in the Articles of Association. The compulsory inclusion of Reg. 107 which evoked great controversy will now have the effect of compelling companies to disclose their income and expenditure in a manner sufficiently intelligible to shareholders.

It is necessary to refer here to an interesting incident which has some bearing on the compulsory inclusion of the Regulations in question. In the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee there was a Clause viz. Clause 114 which sought to make certain amendments in Regulations 56, 66, 71, 73, 82, 105, 107, 112, 113, 115, 116 which have been made compulsory. It was on 15th September that the Assembly adopted Clause 7 of the Select Committee's Bill (now Clause 8 of the Final Bill) but without first disposing of the amendments proposed by Clause 114. Clause 114 came up for consideration on 7th October when Government abruptly withdrew the proposed amendments on the ground that clause 7 having already been adopted on 15th September, the regulations should also be considered as having been adopted. The amendments proposed by other members also fell through. The result is that the regulations as they exist to-day have been made compulsory. The repercussions of the course adopted by Government will, I am sure, be watched with interest.

(To Be Continued.)

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 24.

After recent disturbances in the city the local seeds market re-opened to-day. There was limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Castorseed May—			
Opening	35	4	0
Highest	35	8	0
Closing	35	5	0
Groundnuts—			
Opening	38	0	0
Highest	38	4	0
Lowest	37	15	0
Closing	38	2	3
Cottonseed—			
Opening	19	11	0
Highest	19	11	0
Lowest	19	7	6
Closing	19	8	0

(continued from col. 7).

162 bags fenngreek seed J Moolchand and Co.; 200 cwt. castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 20 cwts. celluloide scrap D Dadbhawala; 1500 bags groundnut oil cakes Kishan Prasad and Co.; 66 bags gum karaya S K Lekey and Co.; 5 bales cow hides A Gulamhusein and Co.; 6 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 16 bales goat skins Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Simla for Glasgow:—100 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace and Co.

S.S. Trantenfels for Antwerp:—21 bags fennel seed G Gokalchand; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Piracus:—35 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.

S.S. Lindenfels for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 20 cwt. celluloid scrap D Dadbhawala; 2000 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg:—5841 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—80 bales cotton raw Suleman and Co.

S.S. Carnaro for Genoa:—15 bales akund cotton raw N Rajaram and Co.; 1210 bags ground nuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. Taijin Maru for Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap A Popatlal and Son; 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.; 600 bales cotton raw R Kanji and Co.; 201 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 24.

S.S. Viceroy of India, agents M M and Co., from London:—500 cases medicine; 50 cases toilet requisites, 45 cases castor oil; 30 case chemicals; 320 cases provisions; 160 cases cloves; 10 cases sand; 40 cases lime juice; 230 cases sweets and confectionery; 32 cases gramaphone records; 16 cases gramaphone machines; 165 cases biscuits; 100 cases wincarnis; 21 cases boot polish; 37 cases films; 38 cases decrose; 50 pkgs. milk powder; 100 cases oats; 75 drums malt extract; 105 drums paint; 40 cases sherry; 367 cases whisky; 50 cases cyder; 10 cases rum; 56 cases wines; 282 cases gin; 60 cases glass ware; 20 cases glue; 269 cases cycle rims and covers; 71 cases vinegar and c'stores; 436 loose tyres; 102 cases preserves; 232 cases tubes; 1110 bags cement; 22 cases starch; 20 cases electric machinery; 35 cases varnish; 84 cases cigarettes.

From Amsterdam:—40 drums beer.

From Boulogne:—100 cases champagne wine.

From Hamburg London:—50 bags iron flings; 20 drums alum.

From Rotterdam:—16 cases cotton yarns.

From Marseilles:—155 cases brandy; 38 cases liquor; 50 cases vermouth; 70 cases pharmaceutical products; 15 cases wines; 20 cases chemicals.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, October 24.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Bhutan of 2911 Reg. tons, Capt. F McEwan arrived from Kobe via Japan and Cochin Ports with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Maulay of 3417 Reg. tons, Capt. G Nordid arrived from Trieste via Spalato, Fuime, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Varela of 1926 Reg. tons, Capt. A Danbrook, arrived from Busrah via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, horses and general cargo

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Hamburg Maru of 2159 Reg. tons, Capt. E Sanoda, arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Carnaro of 2154 Reg. tons, Capt. F Govinni, arrived from Genoa via Italian Ports, Port Said, Suez, Massowa, Djibouti with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Mongolia, 10120 Reg. tons, Capt. H R Rhodes, arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 24.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Holland Maru of 4263 Reg. tons, Capt. H Mayeda, sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar, Bedi Bunder, Cutch, Kundla and Cutch-Mandvi with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Mongolia of 10120 Reg. tons, Capt. H R Rhodes, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Trautenfels of 3924 Reg. tons, Capt. H Stener, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers, local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 Reg. tons, Capt. R R Memery, sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Surada of 3382 Reg. tons, Capt. G A Paterson, sailed for Karachi, Bhavnagar via Kathiawar, Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Carnaro of 2154 Reg. tons, Capt. G Filini, sailed for Genoa via Massowah and Marseilles with local cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, October 24.

The following steamers entered for loading on 24-10-36:—

S.S. Akbar (T. M. and Co.) for Mauritius.

S.S. Jehangir (T. M. and Co.) for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports.

S.S. British Duchess (A.I.O. Co.) for Abadan.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 24.

1 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Karachi, N F, O S Kaisha.
2 Taijin Maru, 3642, Kobe, 28-10, O S Kaisha.
3 Bhutan, 2912, London, 26-10, M M and Co.
4 Holland Maru 4266, Bhavnagar, 24-10 O S Kaisha.
5 Mauly, 3418, P.-Gulf, 27-10, L Triestino.
6 Lindenfels, 5193, Karachi, 2-11, L Edwards Ltd.
7 City of Simla, 5955, Karachi, 26-10 K Nixon & Co.
11 Tuscania 10016, Glasgow 29-10, Grahams T Co.
14 Karanja 4646 Durban 28-10, M M and Co.
15 Trantenfels 3924, Antwerp, 25-10, L. Edwards Ltd.
17 H T Ellora 2386, Karachi, 28-10 Principal Sea T Officer.

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Sophie Marie, 677, M.-Coast, 26-10, Merchant S W Co.
7 Surada 3381, Karachi, 25-10, M M and Co.
9 Lalita 283 M'Coast, 24-10, Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.
15 Hashemi 298, M'Coast, 24-10, S Hassan and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D E Jalapadma, 2326, Rangoon, 25-10, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Kaisar-I-Hind 29-10 P & O S N Co.
Somali 6-11 P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 5-11 P & O S N Co.
Warfield 27-10 M M and Co.
Strathmore, 9-11, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 12-11, P and O S N Co.
Chitral, 19-11, P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-11, P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury, 2-11, Killick Nixon & Co.
Clan Matheson, 30-10, James Finlay & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 29-10 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Worcester 5-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Atlanta City 2-11, M M & Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN

Kidderpore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 26-10 N Y Kaisha
Mantai Maru, 9-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 23-11, O. S. Kaisha.

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir, 25-10, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM BASRA.

Bandra, 29-10, M. M. & Co.
Vasna, 31-10, M. M. & Co.
Bamora 5-11 M M and Co.
Varsova 7-11 M M and Co.

FROM JAVA

Silverash 29-10 Volkart Bros.
Kota Agoeng, 5-11, Volkart Bros.

FROM KARACHI

Frauenfels 29-10 Lionel Edward.

FROM RANGOON

Golconda, 2-11, M M and Co.

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 3-11 James Finlay and Co.

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 7-11 P & O S N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rabenfels, 2-11, Lionel Edward.
Ratenfels, 6-11, Lionel Edward.

FROM BASSEIN.

Garmula, 29-10, M. M. & Co.

FROM ABADAN

British Duchess 25-10, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

FROM OSLO

Teradentes, 28-10, Lionel Edward.

FROM TRIESTE.

Victoria, 2-11, Lloyd Triestino.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Bhutan 26-10, M. M. & Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind, 31-10; P and O S N Coy.
Mooltan, 7-11, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Corfu, 14-11, P & O S N Coy.

FOR HAMBURG

Trancnfels, 31-10, Lionel Edwards.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tuscania 29-10 Graham's Trading Co.
City of Simla 9-11 Killick Nixon and Co.
California, 12-11, Graham's Trdg. Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 30-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Worcester, 7-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
City of Oran, 18-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR SANFRANCISCO

Kota Agoeng 11-11 Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Tango Maru, 11-11, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 12-11, N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 24-10 O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru, 1-11, N. Y. Kaisha.
Victoria 2-11 Lloyd Triestino.
Somali 7-11 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru, 11-11, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR GENOA

Carnero 26-10 Lloyd Triestino.
Conte Rosso 13-10 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir, 5-11, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR JAVA.

Silverrash, 2-11, Volkart Bros.

FOR BASRA.

Barpeta 28-10 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliva, 11-11, M. M. & Co.
Kenya 30-9 M M & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Strathaird 6-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Lindenfels, 27-10; Lionel Edwards, Ltd.
Rautenfels, 10-10, Lionel Edward.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. City of Simla	22-10-36
S.S. Surada	24-10-36
S.S. Strathmore (boats)	23-10-36
S.S. Garbeta (boats)	23-10-36
S.S. Netravati (boats)	23-10-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, October 24.

S.S. Bhutan for Havre:—880 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Hull:—40 cks. castor oil D M Mehta and Bros.; 100 cks. castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For London:—108 bags fenngreek seed B Ardeshir and Co.;

(Continued in column 5)

Tired Long Liquidation

Hedging And New Orleans Selling

TRADE BUYING IN COTTON SCALE DOWN

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

In the New York cotton futures market the underlying conditions did not materially change but the technical position was apparently weak owing to absence of speculative short interest.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened steady and advanced on Liverpool Cables and freezing in the West Texas but with forecast indicating no frost in Central and Eastern Belts, the market re-acted sharply on hedge selling and tired long liquidation and New Orleans selling. Trade bought on scale down and many limits orders were filled.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 11.91 which was the highest level. Later under increased selling prices declined 11 points from the opening level and March was quoted 11.80 wh ch was the lowest level. The market finally closed at a decline of six to one point. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 12.18c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices suffered a fall of 7 points at 12-15c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points. There was local buying on fears that cold wave will extend to Eastern Belt and trade calling was more than to offset light hedging. Later on there was good trade calling and short covering in October. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 6.96d.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to one point down. At the close October was quoted 5.37, January 5.39 and March 5.39.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels closed at a rise of 12 to 2 points with spot cotton 7 points up at 11.08. Uppers futures were 5 to 7 points higher with spot cotton 8 points up at 7.54d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active and Sakels closed 18 to 15 points higher. Ashmouni section was steady and gained 6 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 11.91+.04 (10 a.m.) lowest 11.80—.07 (12-26 p.m.).

Liverpool March highest 6.65+.04 lowest 6.63 +.02.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Company Limited have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Trade calling. Business on small scale. Contracts scarce. Bullish.

Liverpool: Advance owing to the good trade demand. Lancashire yarn trade is booming. Speculators are holding aloof owing to increased crop estimates.

New York: Hedging and New Orleans selling. Fixations and Liverpool bought.

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from Foreign Friends:—

New York: "Freezing temperature Northwest. Market affected unfavourably by political situation in Europe. No frost yet east of Mississippi. Trade buying on the scale down. Expect to fall off from now on."

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Tired long liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 24.

December	11.68
January	11.69
March	11.78
May	11.83
July	11.79
October	11.33
Middling Spot	12.13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 24.

December	11.68
January	11.69
March	11.76
Middling Spot	12.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 24.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

October	6.70
November	6.65
December	6.61
January	6.60
February	6.59
March	6.59
April	6.57
May	6.55
June	5.52
July	6.49
August	6.23
September	6.26
Middling Spot	6.95

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:

January	6.61
March	6.59

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:

October	10.95
November	10.95
January	10.50
March	10.28
May	10.07
July	9.93
August	9.93
Middling Spot	11.14

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	5.47
Fine	5.62
Superfine	5.77
COMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	5.48
Superfine	5.63
Choice	5.78
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.30
Fully Good	4.40
Fine	4.52

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Oct. 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine trade Bills 6 month market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 24.

T.T. London on.—

New York (Closing rate)	4.86-13|16
Paris	105.10
Berlin	12.17
Madrid	nominal 53.50
Amsterdam	9.06-1|2
Brussels	29.04-1|4
Milan	92.90
Berne	21.27
Prague	138.12

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Oct. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8|-.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	69
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	47
Columbia Gas	20
Int. Tel. and Tel.	13
American Tel. and Tel.	179 1.2
Western Union Telg.	92 3/4
Erie Rly.	16
Great North Pfd Rly.	45
New York Central Rly.	46 1/4
Thompson Product	30
Gen. Amr. Transportation	62
United States Steel	76 1/4
Youngtown Sheet	84
Anaconda Copper Mining	46
Int. Nickel of Canada	61 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada A	24
General Motors	73
General Electric	48 1/4
Radio Corp.	11
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
St. Oil of N. J.	68
Socony	16 3/4
Amr. Tobacco B.	101
National Dairy	26
Chase Bank	48
National City Bank	42
Amr. Car Foundry	52
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	79
Brazilian Traction	17

Market easier; hesitating on account of politics Carloadings up 93851 units.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 24th day of October 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality

(B.T.)	Vaidas April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 220/8
12-30	Rs. 219/4
2-30	Rs. 219
4-30	Rs. 218/8
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 220/12
Lowest	Rs. 218/8
Settlement rate	Rs. 219

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Following a further decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and in the absence of any important buying prices declined to Rs. 219 on tired long liquidation.

The undertone of the market was easy. The U. S. ginning report due on Monday is likely to be slightly above 8 million bales.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened easy at a loss of 5 points which influenced some selling in the local market and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 218/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A-M	218 12 0
Oomra D-J	195 12 0
Oomra March	195 0 0
Bengal D-J	156 12 0
Bengal March	156 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 24.

C.P. 1 Fine	205/207
C.P. 2 Fine	202/203
Arvi Fine	202/203
Ellichpur Fine	202/203
Berar Fine	199/200
Khamgaon Fine	199 200
Mulkapur Fine	195/197
Khandesh Fine	190/192
Jalna/Salla Fine	195/197
Burwah Sanavad Fine	197/199
Mathia Fine	179/182
Broach	220/222
Dhollera	208/213
Punjab/American	210/215
Sindh-American	210/215
Sind, N.T.	230/235
Punjab 289F.	250/255
Cambodia	250/255
Compta	205/215
Westerns	205/215
Miraj	210/215
Jagadia Ankleshwar	240/245
Surat	247/250
Navsari	255/258

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept This year
Khandesh	333	495
Central India	...	4,353
Barsi and Nagar	122	2,975
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	358
Berar	58	4,614
Central Provinces	...	1,058
Total Oomras	455	13,853
Dholera	...	1,380
N.-W. Provinces	...	904
Rajputana	49	1,222
Sind-Punjab	1,090	12,407
Broach	32	1,185
Coompta and Dharwar	63	4,765
Westerns-Northerns	157	2,300
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	838
Persian	...	5
American	...	919
Egyptian and African	2,595	21,880
Comilla Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	4,441	62,259

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 15th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,265	29,293
Japan and China	1,961	54,100
Coast Ports	...	1,450
Up-country by Rail	...	22,975
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	4,111
Total	3,231	111,929

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 22nd October	3,688
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	57,818
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	96,130
Decrease	39,312

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Jan. 178 May 153 at Cross Rate 4.88 29/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 220—Liverpool May 6.58 Rs. 66 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 220—New York May 11.87 Rs. 50 at Cross Rate 4.88 29/32.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 10 0
Oct. shipment	3 12 0
Nov-Dec. shipment	3 11 6
Jan-Mar. shipment	3 11 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	12 15 0
Spot Java	F.4.35

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 1/2d. to £7-2-2 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 11 points down at 105-10 dollar-sterling cross rate was 4.88 29/32. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 15/16d. owing to short supplies. India was a buyer and a seller and the market was idle. New York silver was placed at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices were unchanged to 5 points down. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2 15/32. In the local market there was restricted business in silver but gold was fairly steady.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	35 3 6
Aso	35 3 6
Kartak	35 3 6
SILVER—	
Ready	49 8 0
Aso	49 8 0
Kartak	49 9 6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 23.

October	44.60
December	44.80—05
March	45.10+10

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 24.

Spot	19-15|16
Forward	19-15|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 24.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7|2|2-1|2

Gold Exports

Bombay, Oct 24

Gold valued at Rs. 37,46,772 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America for the week ending to-day.

The Dollar line steamer 'President Garfield' which sailed from Bombay on Monday carried a consignment of gold worth Rs. 1,78,735 for New York.

The P. and O. mail steamer hich sailed from Bombay on Saturday carried five shipments of bar gold of the following description:—Bar gold valued at Rs. 6,39,039 for London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; Rs. 4,17,724 for New York, optional London; Rs. 4,68,629 for New York optional London, Paris or Amsterdam; and bar gold worth Rs. 4,25,252 and Rs. 16,17,393 for London.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,85,36,13,375.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Cloudy showers.
Central: Cloudy and cooler.
Western: Cloudy and cooler.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 24.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£42-7-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£42-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£46-15-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9.95 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	10 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 34-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 44
Tone:—Strong.	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 23-10-36	2894000	2912000
Receipts Yesterday 23-10-36	80000	96000
Exports to date 23-10-36	1387000	1218000
Stock at Ports 23-10-36	2494000	2626000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-10-36	2179000	221000
Stock at Liverpool 23-10-36	781000	442000
Visible Supply 23-10-36	5912000	5832000
Quantity in sight 23-10-36	5466000	5307000
Quantity out of sight 23-10-36	2806000	2581000

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 221 1/2; Highest 221 1/2; Lowest 220 1/2; Closing 220 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 199; Highest 199; Lowest 197 3/4; Closing 197 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 159 3/4; Highest 159 3/4; Lowest 158 1/4; Closing 158 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-11-36) Rs. 6.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 17.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTIC

New York, Oct. 23.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1935-36	Week 1935
Total in sight (excluding linters)	5,465	810	5,307	808 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	1,906	349	1,526	341 „
Exports from U.S. Ports	1,387	246	1,218	175 „
Of which to Japan	377	94	294	35 „
Of which to China	2	1	8	2 „
Of which to Great Britain	307	44	280	50 „
Of which to Germany	208	50	185	30 „
Stock at New York	—	—	—	6 „
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,494	—	2,626 „
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	—	2,179	—	221 „
World's visible supply	—	7,716	—	7,085 „
Of which to American Cotton	—	5,912	—	5,832 „
Forward to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	2,803	443	2,518	463 „
Receipts at U.S. Ports	2,894	305	2,612	416 „

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 24.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	101/4
3 per cent 1951/54	104/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/11
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	112
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	100/6
5 per cent 1939/44	109.2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/15
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/7
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974	111/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120
6 per cent M Deb. 1954	132/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	132/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened weak at Rs. 100/1 and declined to Rs. 100 to close at Rs 100/0/6. Next settlement will commence from Oct. 26th.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 24.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Oct December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	274 1/8
Banks selling T T	272 1.8
B ks buying T T	269 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	786
Banks buying T T	601
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 1/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 23rd instant	4.88 7/8
Japan London 24th instant	1/2 1/32
Java London 24th instant	9.02
Hongkong London 24th instant	1/3
Shanghai London 24th instant	1/2 15/32
London Paris 23rd instant	105.10
London Belgium 23rd instant	29.02 1/4
London Switzerland 23rd instant	21.27
London Berlin 23rd instant	12.16 1/2
London Stockholm 23rd instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 23rd instant	4.88 13/16
London Amsterdam 23rd instant	9.06 3/4
London/Italy 23rd instant	92.90
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 22nd instant	£7-2-1
Gold 23rd instant	£7-2-2 1.2
Silver London Ready 22nd instant	19 7/8
23rd instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 22nd instant	19 7/8
23rd instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready. 22nd instant	45
23rd instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 22nd instant	5/8 p.c
23rd instant	5/8 p.c
London Discount 6 Mos 22nd instant	3/4 p.c.
23rd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c
6 Mos	1 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 23.

3 per cent	87 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 7/8

Bank Of England Return

London, Oct. 22.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	249,700,000
Public deposit	37,600,000
(A) Other deposits	122,500,000
Government securities	79,900,000
(B) Other securities	28,300,000
Notes and coin	69,600,000
Notes in Circulation	440,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	43.44 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include Bankers	81,400,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	6,700,000

New York Sugar

New York, Oct. 23

December	2.50+61
January	2.48
May	2.49
July	2.50

Cotton Mill Shares In Fair Demand

Tata Steels Barely Steady

Absence Of Important Business

BOMBAY: October 24.

The local Market was barely steady with a marked absence of any important business. Cotton Mill Shares are in slightly better enquiry while Tata Steel Shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

Budly differences were narrow with Rs. 2-13 for Tata Steel Deferreds, As. 12 for Tata Steel Ordinary, while Bombay Dyeings were done at a premium of Rs. 2.

There exists a fairly large open business in the market and Bulls show spirit of accommodation to their Bear friends and will be willing to carry all open business to the "Moorat Settlement."

At the moment the market is irregular and we do not look for any material change in the near future. It will be advisable to await further developments.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay October 24.

	Rs as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	280 0
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	712 8
250 Bradbury	62 9
100 Century (nil)	141 4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	XD 236 4
100 Colaba (nil)	130 0
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	270 0
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	105 0
100 Gokak (Rs 2-8)	203 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	43 2
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	62 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs 8)	223 2
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	560 0
100 Madhavji	6 0
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	872 8
250 Model	38 12
50 Mysore (Rs 2)	85 10
200 New Great (nil)	143 12
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	265 0
5 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	35 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1855 0
50 Simplex (Re 1-2)	68 2
100 Swadeshi (Rs 4)	183 2
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,160 0
1000 Western	737 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	36 0
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1 591 4
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	392 8
50-100 India (Rs 2-8)	136 4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	139 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	36 6
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	127 8
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	490 0
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 35-1)	2.100 0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10 plus 3)	355 0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	273 12
10 Punjab (Rs 12)	25 14
100 Shahabad (Rs. 15)	493 2
70 United (Rs 2-8)	143 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter (Rs. 12)	13 6
15-17 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42 12
200 Oriental (125)	5.325 0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7 4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	158 2
100 Andhra Valley (45)	1663 12
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	155 5
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	12 12
100 Karachi (4)	260 0
100 Poona (Rs 4)	260 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	135 15

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Century (140/10)	141 140 141
Bom. Dyeing (707/8)	710 715 710 712
Kohinoor (228/12)	230 228
Central India (233/12)	238 235 236
New Great (145)	146 144 143
Simplex (68/2)	68
Swadeshi (180/10)	182 183
Bundi (36/4)	36/6 36/4
I. Cement (493/2)	495 493 490
Punjab (25/14)	25/14
Shahabad (495)	496 493 492 493
Andhra (1672/8)	1675 1663 1665 1663
Tata Hydro (186/4)	186 185/10 186/9 185/15
Tata Power (1596/4)	1592 1600 1598 1585 1587
Trom. Ord. (155)	154/11
T. Steel Ord. (200/8)	201 201/8 200/8
T. Steel Ord. (200/8)	201 201/8 200/8 200/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 172/4)	172 172/12
Bellapur (210/10)	211 212 214
B. Steam (270/10)	271/14
B Burma (537/14)	536 538 532 533

1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1535 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	912 8
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	95 0
100 Mandra Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	103 4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	775 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	39 0
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	800 0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	200 4
MISCELLANEOUS	
10 Alcock (Rs. 5)	237 8
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs 10 plus 2)	214 6
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	XD 270 10
125 B'bay Burma	533 12
50 Bom Burma Contributory	175 10
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6 0
50 B. Telephone (2-8)	XD 115 12
100 Bleaching (Rs. 4)	126 14
100 I Radio defd (12)	550 0
100 I Radio ord (15)	522 8
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	602 8
16 Scindia (Re 1)	16 11
30 Premier Const. (Re 1-1)	82 0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	16 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1547 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	316 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5 p.c. Central India	536 4
7 p.c Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	13 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1605 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 12
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c Vishnu	677 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. October sellers £11-6-3.

Linseed Calcutta, London c.i.f. Oct.|Nov. sellers £13-5-0.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. Oct.|Nov. sellers £13-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Con't c.i.f. Oct.|Nov. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. Oct.|Nov. sellers £13-5-0.

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt: November sellers 24|6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Jan.|April sellers 24|9.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 8|-.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 24.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe: Jan.|Feb. sellers 35|9.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Jan|Feb. sellers 35|10-1|2.

Wheat South Australian, December sellers 41|6.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 24.

The market was unquoted.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,571
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	324
Gingellyseed	27
Groundnuts	13,514
Castorseed	558
Rice	18,828
Myrabollams	1,031
Cottonseed	2,939
Gram	459
Joowar	73
Barley	547
Bajree	689
Indian Sugar	6,079
	Tons.
Coal	1,880

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

October	101 1/4d.
December	98 3/8d.
March	92 5/8d.
May	92d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 23.

December	1.14 1/2c.
May	1.13 1/4c.
July	0.99c.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 24.

October	221.40+80
December	212.90—20
January	209.90—30
February	207.90—40
April	206.80—30

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1936

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OUR LONDON LETTER

Belgium's Declaration Of Neutrality

BRITAIN TAKEN ABACK

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, October 17.
(By Air Mail).

At last we have something like a Government in this country. The Cabinet met for the first time, after a long holiday, on Wednesday and it was mainly occupied with foreign affairs. Palestine, and the declaration reproving the Jarrow and other 'marchers' now on their way to London. It is believed that Sir John Simon discussed with his Cabinet colleagues the recent East End riots and also the larger problem of militarised politics and the Fascist anti-semite campaign.

THE JARROW MARCHERS

The Cabinet declaration condemning the Jarrow March reads like a decree frowning at those who have organised the march. We are hearing expressions of irritated surprise that the Government should be revealing an almost comic sense of values, and it is certainly amusing to receive the assurance that the Government, for all its disapproval of the 'marchers', will of course, take no steps to stop them. No one ever dreamed that the marchers, whether the blind marchers, or the Jarrow marchers, or the hunger marchers from Scotland and South Wales, could influence the Government, which has shown over months now how well it can stand up to any sort of pressure to help the distressed areas. But there are people who desire to know if any harm would have been done to the National Government if its leader or at least some of the Ministers had decided to meet the remarkable all-party bishop-blessed workless deputation from Jarrow. This question is pertinently raised since the King himself has declared his intention to seek first-hand information about their conditions from the workless of South Wales.

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY PRESSURE

It must also be noted that Mr. Baldwin has given his support to the doctrine that peaceful, extra-Parliamentary pressure on a Government for 'the redress of grievances' is wrong. It is as well to remind him that the coal-owners, who know a better way than marching, exercised severe extra-Parliamentary pressure on the Government over the recent Coal Bill. The latest Government declaration says that it is hurt that bishops and clergy and 'quite nice people' should lend their authority to these marchers and so 'make them respectable'. At the same time it is significant that the same Cabinet has not produced any official announcement that the Government was considering the problem raised by the other marchers—the Fascist marchers. These Blackshirt marchers are condemned by every intelligent man in the country. But in striking contrast the Government has decided to do nothing against them.

BELGIAN BOMBSHELL

In keeping with the present temper of Europe, the declaration made on Wednesday by King Leopold of Belgium that his country will observe a policy of neutrality has not failed to cause exaggerated excitement in Britain, where attempts are being made to discover, first, how far the Belgian declaration commits the Belgian Government and, secondly, what it means. Many interpretations are put upon King Leopold's statement that 'on account of our geographical situation we must maintain a military machine strong enough to dissuade any one of our neighbours from using our territory to attack another. But our undertaking should not go beyond that. We must follow a policy entirely and exclusively Belgian. The policy should aim resolutely and placing us outside any disputes of our neighbours.'

It is suggested that since Belgium, allied to France for so many years, is unable any longer to continue that alliance (because the view point of her own population has changed), she has announced her intention that she will take up a position of independence. By this she means that henceforth she will be free of her commitments in connection with the age-long quarrel between France and Germany. However, it is pointed out that though the Belgian King is right in saying that the reoccupation of the Rhineland has placed his country back again in the position in which she was in 1914, from which there is no escape by any conceivable unilateral alliance, his prescription for it is questionable. The King seems to envisage a Belgium entirely neutral but the history of his country does not suggest that this policy is a practicable one. At the same time it may be recalled that Belgium's neutrality did not keep the German armies out of Belgium in 1914.

But, as I said earlier, the Belgian Government will have to say how far the statement of their King commits the country. For, in the first place the King's statement has not been made in the name of the Government and if its acceptance should mean the abrogation of any international agreements the Government would still have to give notice of the fact. As the "Manchester Guardian" has pointed out, at present no treaty has been annulled, no notice of such intention has been given, and all international agreements by which Belgium is bound must be considered to be still in force. At the same time, the proposed neutrality would not necessarily prevent a new Western Pact, for the other four Powers might agree to guarantee Belgian neutrality without asking for reciprocal guarantees, as was the case before 1914. It would, no doubt prevent the suggested pact between France, Britain and Belgium from coming into force if negotiations fail. France and Britain would then have to reach a separate agreement between themselves without relying on Belgian assistance, or on the use of Belgian ports, aerodromes, and frontier fortifications, without relying even on the right to fly over Belgian territory in war-time so long as her neutrality was observed

VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION

When London wants to hear more from the Belgian Government on their King's declaration, in Paris there is an outcry over it. "Pertinax" compares the decision to Hitler's act of March 7 when the German troops marched into the Rhineland. "In the future, Belgium will defend herself if her territory is invaded. She has, therefore, repudiated the Locarno Pact", he says. In the opinion of Mme. Tabouis, "not one jurist in the world can be found to approve the international decision taken by King Leopold. He not only denounced Article 1 of the Locarno Pact and the Rhineland Pact, but all engagements contracted by his country under the League of Nations Covenant."

And the Quai d'Orsay is anxious to know what is the attitude of the British Government on the new Belgian phase. It is believed in Paris that the British Government is not entirely opposed to the Belgian action. At the same time in high French circles it is considered that England could not but protect as energetically as France against such a violation of international engagement.

The belief that Belgium was contemplating this course has been expressed in many French newspapers of late, and only recently in Geneva M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, told Mr. Anthony Eden and M. Blum that Belgium would receive, but no longer give guarantees. The announcement was taken so seriously that the British, French, and Belgian General staffs were called together for consultation. In one respect, however, the British Government has been taken aback. It was not proposed for an abrupt and public declaration of the neutrality policy like this. Still less, I am told, did it expect the Belgian statement to be made by the King. Opposition to Belgium's undertaking any obligations that might land her in international complications in which her own interests were not directly threatened has been growing for some time. The Franco-Soviet Pact is said to have stimulated it, and also misgivings—exaggerated misgivings it is felt in London—about the Blum Government and the political stability of France. The surprise at the manner of the declaration apart, the view in London is that the situation is not fundamentally altered so far as Great Britain is concerned, that Belgium can never be an aggressor and that she is only exposed to attack from Germany, an attack already committed to repel.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak (centre), of South African fame, who is now in Madras, is seen here with Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri (on his right) and Mr. T. R. Venkataramana Sastriar, C.I.E. (on his left).

ADVANCE HINDUSTANI

Language That Is Outcome Of Joint Efforts Of Hindus & Muslims

ALIGARH, Oct. 24.

At the Urdu Conference which commenced this evening before a large gathering, Dr. Ziauddin, President, Reception Committee, in a short speech said that their task concerned a language which was the outcome of the efforts of the whole of the Indian nation.

Dr. Ziauddin then left the meeting owing to indisposition and Nawab Sadar Yar Jung read Dr. Ziauddin's address which declared that the gathering was above communal and sectarian considerations. This had always been Aligarh's motto. Hindustani, the address continued, was the outcome of joint Hindu and Muslim efforts and they should work together for its advancement.

The Raja of Mahamoodabad, President, at the outset read a condolence resolution regarding Pandit Sheonarain Shamim, Munshi Premchand and Moulvi Noor ul-Hasan Naiyar. In the course of his address he expressed gratification at the way in which the communities were taking part in the Conference. He outlined a scheme for publishing the works of great authors and eulogised the services of the Anjuman Tarraqi Urdu during the last 25 years.

The Raja quoted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech in which the Pandit said that thirteen crores and ninety lakhs could understand Urdu or Hindustani. The speaker appealed to Hindus and Muslims to work for the advancement of the language. He concluded by paying a tribute to His Exalted Highness the Nizam for patronage of Urdu and the establishment of a translation Bureau.—A.P.

COMING PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS

California Professors' Greetings

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

The Sri Ramkrishna Centenary Committee, has issued the following:

"Sharing fully the faith of Sri Ramakrishna that every religion is a path to God, I rejoice in the spirit that has prompted you and others to bring into one assemblage, as far as possible, men of every race and creed, thereby making a practical demonstration of religious tolerance and prompting inter-racial and international good-will," with this Dr. E.T. William, Professor (Emeritus) of Oriental Languages and Literature, University of California, U. S. A., greets the Parliament of Religions that will be held in Calcutta in March next in celebration of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary. The Professor who is already eighty-two years old fears that old age and physical infirmities would not permit him to attend the Parliament in person, but he hopes to send one from among his colleagues to represent the California University at it.

Prof. Blaha of the Massaryk University, Bruno, Czechoslovakia, and Prof. Dr. Wiese of the University of Koia, Germany, have written to the President of the Centenary Committee promising papers for the Parliament.

SECURITY DEMAND ON KISAN PAPER

Madras Bi-Weekly And Press Asked To Deposit Rs. 1,000 Each

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The new Andhra bi-weekly newspaper the "Vahini" and the Kisan Press, which were inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, during his tour in Madras, has been asked by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, to deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000 each, under section III of the Act No. XXIII of 1931.—United Press.

VIJAYANAGAR CELEBRATIONS

Appeal For Historical Exhibits

DHARWAR (By Mail.)

The Exhibition Secretary writes:

It has been decided to hold a Historical Exhibition as a part of the Vijayanagar Sexcentenary Celebrations to be held during the last week of December, 1936. The exhibits will be presented so as to throw light on the history of Vijayanagar: the history of Karnatak: and the history of India as a whole.

The exhibits will include photographs or pictures of historical monuments, coins, manuscripts, paintings, and other relics of historical interest and importance.

CALL FOR EXHIBITS.

It is hoped that every sincere admirer of the Vijayanagar Empire will try to make the Exhibition a success. Institutions and individuals who are in possession of such relics are earnestly requested to spare the use of the same for the period of about a fortnight in December. The articles will be looked to and handled with greatest care and will be returned to the respective owners immediately after the Exhibition.

HISTORY THROUGH RELICS

The Committee hopes that this request will meet with the heartiest response from all Cultural Institutions and cultured individuals thus enabling the Committee to present a most instructive and inspiring "History through relics" to thousands of keen historians and sincere enthusiasts who are going to rush to Hampi on the occasion of the memorial celebrations.

The articles may kindly be sent to Mr. R. A. Kodkani, Exhibition Secretary, Vijayanagar Sexcentenary Association, Dharwar, before the 8th of December.

COMMUNAL AWARD MUST GO

Indian Associations' Manifesto Exposes Defects Of Reforms

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The following manifesto has been adopted by the Indian Association:

Our political endeavours for the last half century have been aimed at the building up a united nation with solidarity amongst all classes and creeds.

Our work has also been directed to the attainment of complete self-rule for our country.

ELEMENT OF DISCRIMINATION.

Far from satisfying the claims and aspirations of our people, the Government of India Act, 1935, is in many respects a retrograde measure. It introduces for the first time in the history of British legislation affecting India the element of discrimination in matters of constitutional and other rights on the basis of creeds and races.

The people have been deliberately divided into separate compartments unconnected with each other. Sectional interests have been given greater predominence than general interests vitally affecting the every day life of the people in general.

We have always stood for united endeavour for common objects. The Communal decision is likely to cripple the people, and there will be great difficulties in the way of normal development until it is eliminated from the Constitution.

OTHER DEFECTS

Apart from the Communal decision we should keep in view the various other serious defects in the new constitution. But our work should not only be directed towards the undoing of our wrongs. We should at the same time take such advantage of the new system as is open to us, so that there may be no stinting of possible endeavour for the uplift of our people. Though our powers are limited, and the resources left to us are meagre, we should do all that is possible to be done for carrying on the work of national development. There should be no stagnation even during the period of depression.

OPPOSITION TO AWARD

We desire to work in amity with all communities. If we oppose the Communal decision, it is not because it favours any particular creed or community, but because it so affects us as to prevent the different communities from feeling that they have a common path to tread. It accentuates the difference between them and minimises the importance of the real work for national progress which can be achieved expeditiously by united endeavours. We are prepared to join hands with all who are ready to work for raising our people to the full height as regards their education, health, economic advance and national strength.

We are not unmindful of the special claims of those that are backward. It is our earnest desire, that these elements in the population that are now backward, should come into the line with those that have pushed forward, so that all may stand shoulder to shoulder for the great work of national up-lift that is ahead of us.—A.P.

BANKER'S WIFE HACKED TO DEATH

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

A banker's wife who was enceinte was hacked to death and robbed of her ornaments.

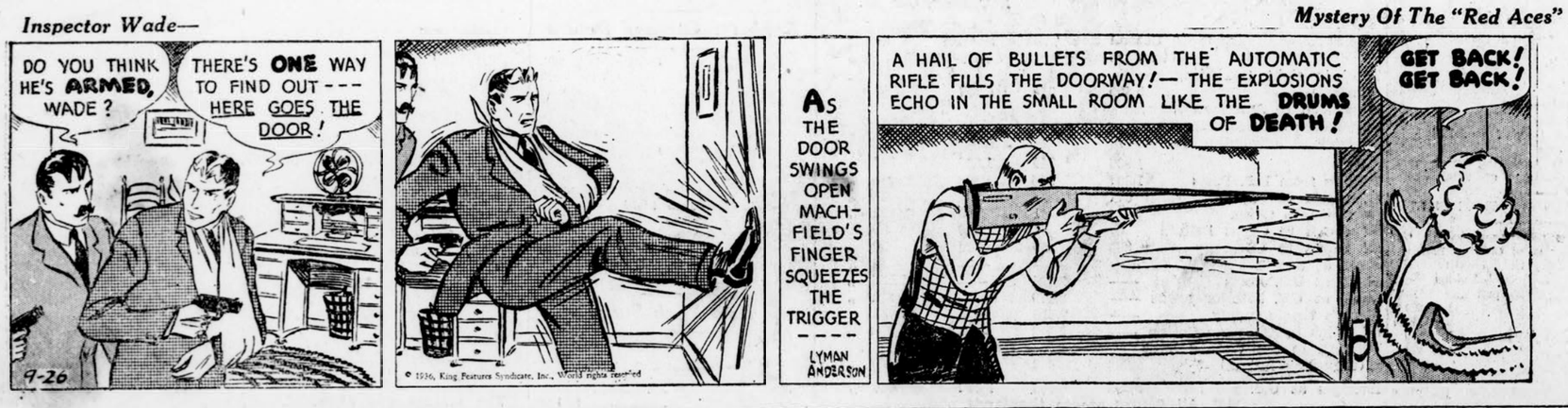
It is alleged that the house of the banker, who is a Hindu, was under repairs. Some of the masons got avaricious and finding the lady alone demanded her jewellery worth more than Rs. 2,000 and on her refusal hacked her to death.

After the woman died her body was removed to the morgue, where after an operation, a living babe was brought out, which died, however, after some time.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

Mystery Of The "Red Aces"


DO YOU THINK HE'S ARMED, WADE?
THERE'S ONE WAY TO FIND OUT--- HERE GOES THE DOOR!
9-26
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AS THE DOOR SWINGS OPEN MACHFIELD'S FINGER SQUEEZES THE TRIGGER
LYMAN ANDERSON
A HAIL OF BULLETS FROM THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE FILLS THE DOORWAY!— THE EXPLOSIONS ECHO IN THE SMALL ROOM LIKE THE DRUMS OF DEATH!
GET BACK! GET BACK!

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